

CATHOLIC • ACTION •

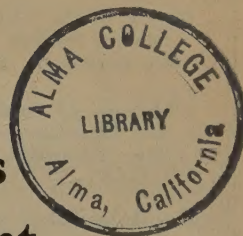
Vol. XVIII, No. 7



July, 1936

REVIEW OF THE 74TH CONGRESS—SECOND SESSION

The C. P. A. at Columbus
Growing Interest in Labor Encyclicals
Service School's Annual Commencement
C. C. I. P. Meeting at San Francisco
Southern Dioceses Prepare for N. C. C. W. Convention



Our Common Catholic Interests:

Holy Father Stresses Unity as First Need of Catholic Action—
U. S. Cardinals Pay Homage to Pope on 79th Birthday—C.P.A.
Award to CATHOLIC ACTION—Building for Christ in Our Colleges
and Living for Him Thereafter—Georgetown's Vice President
Outlines Two-Point Program for Present Crisis—Laity Brevi-
ary League Adds Impetus to Liturgical Movement

Month by Month with the N. C. W. C.

A NATIONAL MONTHLY—OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE
NATIONAL CATHOLIC WELFARE CONFERENCE

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FACTS ABOUT THE NATIONAL CATHOLIC WELFARE CONFERENCE

∴ *What It Is* — *What It Does* ∴

"This organization (the N. C. W. C.) is not only useful, but necessary. . . . We praise all who in any way cooperate in this great work."—POPE PIUS XI.

The National Catholic Welfare Conference was organized in September 1919.

The N. C. W. C. is a common agency acting under the authority of the bishops to promote the welfare of the Catholics of the country.

It has for its incorporated purposes "unifying, coordinating and organizing the Catholic people of the United States in works of education, social welfare, immigrant aid and other activities."

It comprises the following departments and bureaus:

EXECUTIVE—Bureaus maintained: *Immigration, Publicity and Information, Historical Records, Publications, Business and Auditing and Latin American.*

EDUCATION—Divisions: *Statistics and Information, Teachers' Registration, Library.*

PRESS—Serves the Catholic press in the United States and abroad with regular news, features, editorial and pictorial services.

SOCIAL ACTION—Covers the fields of *Industrial Relations, International Affairs, Civic Education, Social Welfare, Family Life and Rural Life.*

LEGAL—Serves as a clearing house of information on federal, state and local legislation.

LAY ORGANIZATIONS—Includes the National Council of Catholic Men and the National Council of Catholic Women, which maintain at N. C. W. C. headquarters permanent representations in the interests of the Catholic laity. These councils function through some 3,500 affiliated societies—national, state, diocesan, district, local and parish; also through units of the councils in many of the dioceses.

The N. C. C. M. maintains at its national headquarters a *Catholic Evidence Bureau* and sponsors a weekly nationwide radio *Catholic Hour* over the network of the National Broadcasting Company.

The N. C. C. W. maintains in Washington, D. C., the *National Catholic School of Social Service*.

The Conference is conducted by an administrative board composed of ten archbishops and bishops aided by seven assistant bishops.

Each department of the N. C. W. C. is administered by an episcopal chairman.

Through the general secretary, chief executive officer of the Conference, the reports of the departments and information on the general work of the headquarters' staff are sent regularly to the members of the administrative board.

The administrative bishops of the Conference report annually upon their work to the Holy See.

Annually at the general meeting of the bishops, detailed reports are submitted by the administrative bishops of the Conference and authorization secured for the work of the coming year.

No official action is taken by any N. C. W. C. department without authorization of its episcopal chairman.

No official action is taken in the name of the whole Conference without authorization and approval of the administrative board.

It is not the policy of the N. C. W. C. to create new organizations.

It helps, unifies, and leaves to their own fields those that already exist.

It aims to defend and to advance the welfare both of the Catholic Church and of our beloved Country.

It seeks to inform the life of America of right fundamental principles of religion and morality.

It is a central clearing house of information regarding activities of Catholic men and women.

All that are helped may play their part in promoting the good work and in maintaining the common agency, the National Catholic Welfare Conference.

CATHOLIC ACTION records monthly the work of the Conference and its affiliated organizations. It presents our common needs and opportunities. Its special articles are helpful to every Catholic organization and individual.

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CATHOLIC ACTION

"CATHOLIC ACTION consists not merely of the pursuit of personal Christian perfection, which is however before all others its first and greatest end, but it also consists of a true apostolate in which Catholics of every social class participate, coming thus to be united in thought and action around those centers of sound doctrine and multiple social activity, legitimately constituted and, as a result, aided and sustained by the authority of the bishops."

—Pope Pius XI.

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE

NATIONAL CATHOLIC WELFARE CONFERENCE

VOL. XVIII, No. 7



JULY, 1936

OUR COMMON CATHOLIC INTERESTS

SPEAKING to representatives of Catholic Action from 22 countries gathered in Rome to mark the beginning of his 80th year, His Holiness, Pope Pius XI, took occasion to emphasize the need of union, vigilance, and prayer as well as the support and diligent use of the Catholic Press in all

Holy Father Stresses Unity as First Need of Catholic Action

works of Catholic Action.

Pope Pius' discourse was in response to an address delivered by Archbishop Giuseppe Pizzardo, spiritual director of Catholic Action in Italy, whom the Holy Father thanked as a faithful interpreter of the essence and purposes of Catholic Action. It will be remembered that Archbishop Pizzardo was designated by Pope Pius XI to present the views of His Holiness on the subject of Catholic Action at the 1934 meeting in Rome of the International Union of Catholic Women's Leagues, and that the Archbishop's explanations of the Catholic Action Apostolate were published in booklet form thereafter by the National Catholic Welfare Conference under the title "Conferences on Catholic Action." This booklet has proved indispensable to numerous individuals and study groups throughout the United States in their preparation for and participation in works of Catholic Action.

Saying he had been asked for a word of exhortation, a word of help, a word of blessing, the Holy Father told the pilgrims that his word of exhortation was that of *union*—that union wherein there is strength and power and which was in the wishes of the Divine Redeemer when He recommended to His disciples that above all they be one.

This unity, Pope Pius continued, must be above all

and must be maintained at any cost and must be effected under the direction of the episcopate and clergy, in its different grades, because the episcopate and clergy represent the Hierarchy and Catholic Action is the collaboration of the laity in the Hierarchical Apostolate of the Church.

Pope Pius then exhorted to vigilance, because, he said, false teachers and false prophets have arisen who under different names and under the pretext of greater good, as they say, think and prepare worse evils instead almost to compromise between truth and error, sanctity and sin, the kingdom of Satan and the Kingdom of God.

Even a printed periodical which arrogates the honor of a Catholic name when the Pope has spoken of the dangers of Communism has interpreted his words as if he had not judged the dangers of Communism so grave for religion, His Holiness added. This, Pope Pius said, shows once more that it is possible for one to come to the point where he thinks a certain agreement is possible between Catholic truth and sanctity and that negation of every human and divine right is in Communism.

His other exhortation, Pope Pius added, was to prayer, which according to the Gospel must be united with vigilance. Then, thinking of the time wherein the pilgrims had come to Vatican City, the Holy Father formulated a fourth exhortation—that of supporting and using the Catholic Press, which through its world exposition now being held at the Vatican is revealed as a widely diffused and efficacious instrument of truth. The soldiers of Catholic Action, Pope Pius said, must never forget the weapon—the Catholic Press—but must always use it with the utmost care and diligence.

Then, speaking of the help Catholic Action expects

from the Holy Father, Pope Pius promised prayer. As Pope he has always prayed for Catholic Action, and will continue to do so in the future like Moses who prayed on the mountain while the people fought, His Holiness said.

Pope Pius blessed all those present, above all his venerable brothers in the episcopate, to whom he expressed his gratitude for what they do for Catholic Action. What Catholic Action is in every country today is the result of the pastoral care and great apostolic zeal of the bishops and clergy who work edifyingly in this field under the direction of the bishops. His Holiness concluded his discourse by blessing all enrolled in Catholic Action, recalling the words addressed by the apostles to their first collaborators in the diffusion of the Gospel.

That our beloved Holy Father may be spared many years to rule triumphantly as Vicar of Christ on earth and realize fully the glorious aims of his pontificate—"The Peace of Christ in the Kingdom of Christ," will, we are certain, be the frequent prayer of every member of the N. C. W. C. family.

TWO of the most notable of the many tributes paid to His Holiness, Pope Pius XI, by Catholics in the United States on the occasion of his seventy-ninth birthday were those of Their Eminences, Cardinals O'Connell and Hayes. Both cardinals spoke in the name of the Catholic body of the country.

U. S. Cardinals Pay Homage to Pope on 79th Birthday

Cardinal O'Connell, in an address delivered May 31, the Holy Father's birthday, over the Columbia Broadcasting System's "Church of the Air" program declared, referring to the Supreme Pontiff, that "the peace of the world and the happiness of all men are dear to his heart," and that "he has marked out the dangers and pitfalls, and with clear vision and penetrating foresight he points the way to the path which leads to safety and security."

Cardinal O'Connell called special attention to Pope Pius XI's encyclical, *Quadragesimo Anno*, in which our Holy Father has enunciated "the true principles of equity and justice whereon Capital and Labor may lay the foundation of lasting peace and concord. Realizing the value of the sanctity of the home and the dependence of the State on true religious family life, he called the attention of the world to the dignity and sacredness of the marriage bond. He recognizes the menace and the dangers inherent in Communism and Socialism and to ward off the attacks of these venomous forces, he united and coordinated the strength of the Catholic laity of the world in an organized influence under the name of Catholic Action."

Cardinal Hayes, speaking over an international hook-up in the course of the regular Catholic Hour program,

broadcast weekly under the auspices of the National Council of Catholic Men, acclaimed Pope Pius XI as one whose presence in the Vatican "assures us against disaster from the destructive elements of religious strife or social disorder."

Cardinal Hayes, reviewing conditions in the world today which grieve the heart of the Holy Father—persecution in Russia, Spain, and Mexico—said, "persecution will always be. But no tyrant has yet been born, nor ever will be who will be able to destroy Christ's Church." The Holy Father, Cardinal Hayes added, in his public utterances, his addresses, allocutions and encyclicals—all commanding the serious attention of the civilized world—has ever before him the "Peace of Christ in the Reign of Christ." "The fundamental right of the Church to liberty and freedom of action occupied his attention from the beginning of his pontificate" the Cardinal said. He then spoke of the Pope's genius for statecraft, evidenced in the conclusion of the Lateran Treaty and turned to his zeal for the missions, saying: "Not content with ruling most wonderfully the Church of God in Christian lands, the Pontiff has with extraordinary zeal inspired clergy and faithful with regard to the missionary world."

"Our Holy Father, the Shepherd of Christendom," His Eminence added, "has spoken and will continue to speak words of consolation, of guidance to everyone of us personally, words of guidance and peace to all the nations of the world."

"Guided by the Holy Spirit in his supreme office," Cardinal Hayes said in conclusion, "Pope Pius XI, the Vicegerent of Jesus Christ, today shepherds the world. Strong in the might of his mind, strong in his sympathy with the world he shepherds, strong in the Christian holiness of his life, he is strength and power also to us his children, and to the whole world, which he loves. Like his Master, he lives for others. For others he gives himself. May the years be many before Our Lord chooses to take him into final and eternal union with Himself."

Into the Vatican on the Supreme Pontiff's natal day poured messages of goodwill and thanksgiving from Catholics and non-Catholics in every part of the world who, as Cardinal Hayes said: "appreciate the exalted, spiritual, and incomparable moral influence the Pope exercises outside of his own Church for the common welfare of mankind."

AMONG the notable addresses of the commencement season just past was the baccalureate sermon delivered at Notre Dame, Indiana, to members of Notre Dame University's 1936 graduating class by the Most Rev. Archbishop Edward Mooney, Bishop of Rochester and chairman of the N. C. W. C. Administrative Board.

Building for Christ
In Our Colleges and
Living for Him Thereafter

C. P. A. Award to CATHOLIC ACTION

IN the awards made at the Columbus meeting of the Catholic Press Association, CATHOLIC ACTION shared in the prizes allotted annually by the Literature Bureau of the association, receiving the third award for the best essay or piece of apologetics published during the past year. The article which brought the award to this magazine was entitled "The Catholic Priesthood and the Laity," written by John J. O'Connor and published in the March issue of CATHOLIC ACTION.

The first award in the field mentioned was made to *The Sign* for an article entitled "After Two Years" by Arnold Lunn, published in December, 1935, and the second prize was given to *The Missionary* for an article entitled, "Testing Social Theories," by G. C. Heseltine, published in the November, 1935, issue.

"Build on Christ," was the counsel of Archbishop Mooney, who declared that "the foundation of Christian character as well as the Christian Church and Christian life is Jesus Christ."

Archbishop Mooney pointed to the emphasis given to religion in the daily college life of students of our Catholic colleges, to the enlargement of their religious lives both in knowledge and practice, and to their achievement in Christian thinking and living—these paralleling progress in secular knowledge. Our Catholic educational institutions, Archbishop Mooney said, are not only "seats of learning" but "schools of Christian life."

The Archbishop then quoted the words of St. Paul (1 Cor. III, 10-11) as pertinent advice to those leaving college: "As a prudent master builder, I have laid the foundation and another buildeth thereon; but let every man take heed how he buildeth thereon; and no man can lay another foundation than that which is laid—which is Jesus Christ."

For Catholics, the Archbishop stated, it is a truism to say that Christianity is built on Christ—on his person, doctrine, authority, ordinances and ideals. This truth, so clear to us who are heirs to the fullness of a Catholic tradition, is, by implication and often directly rejected by millions who still call themselves Christians. "Our own age," the Archbishop said, "has witnessed a sad spectacle of Christian scholars who, disturbed by the specious claims of destructive historical criticism and lured on by the seductions of subjectivist philosophy, have attempted to set up a new apologetic which would have justified 'Christianity without Christ.' All around us are men of good will but limited religious knowledge, who, touched by the sublimity of Christ's character but cut off from the undying life of Christ's historic Church and repelled by the ineffectiveness of some disintegrating sect, stand for what, if they stopped to formulate it clearly, would be 'Christ without Christianity.'"

Archbishop Mooney, then referring to the devotion of Father Sorin, founder of Notre Dame, and of his successors in the administration of the university, to the principle laid down by St. Paul, said that such fidelity "is significant in an age of progressive de-Christianization of university culture and of general

education outside the restricted circle of Catholic influence. The Christian foundation of great and influential schools have been effectively sapped. The process has gone on almost imperceptibly and from within, like the destructive work of termites in a building. The superstructure has therefore sunk and sagged under its own weight until from without it presents a disordered pattern, and from within it gives a view of the world and of man's place in the world that is definitely lowered and oftentimes positively distorted—like the view from the sagging floors of a sinking house."

"In striking contrast," the Archbishop said, "Catholic university education stands high and firm on the foundation of faith in Christ, buttressed by the rock of authority of Peter which Christ Himself set in place."

"The widespread decline of Christian faith in university circles today," Archbishop Mooney said, "is largely the result of having given up this sound philosophy of belief which is part of our Catholic inheritance. This destructive philosophical trend has made many a famed university of our day not a builder but a wrecker of Christian character."

"Notre Dame has been intent on building your Christian character and of making you builders in your own right. . . . She has given you a goodly store of the raw material of varied factual knowledge and of the finer products of Christian culture, indicating as well the sources to which you may go for needed replenishments. . . . She has introduced you, too, into the home of Christ, the builder, where you found that Mary, His mother, has all the ideal mother's interest in the work of her Son and has, too, a mother's sweet way of encouraging those who plan to be His co-workers."

Archbishop Mooney's clear and forceful application of St. Paul's counsel has a deep significance for all of us, but especially for the thousands of graduates of our Catholic colleges entering upon the further planning and living of their lives in such a manner, it is hoped, as to become in all their subsequent works and actions "builders for Christ." It would be well if every 1936 graduate of a Catholic college would have for study, reflection and guidance the full text of Archbishop Mooney's inspiring sermon.

SPEAKING at the 1936 graduating exercises of Georgetown University, the Reverend Dr. Edmund A. Walsh, S.J., vice president of the university, proposed

**Georgetown's Vice-President
Outlines Two-point Program
for Present Crisis**

a two-point program which in his judgment would, if effected, enable the United States to survive the present crisis in

our American Democracy. The program proposed included the establishment of an economic council—a "house of national welfare"—in the nation's capital, composed of representatives of the various business, labor, professional, agricultural, religious, and educational groups, maintaining headquarters in Washington. Such representation, in the opinion of Dr. Walsh, would constitute an authentic cross-section of American life.

Dr. Walsh's second proposal was offered in view of the indictment that capitalism has failed to provide sufficiency and security for its co-partner—labor. He urged the issuance of "labor shares," declaring that "just as capital shares are issued providing dividends from profits to investors, so there can be contrived a similar certificate for the worker who contributes his bodily capital—the only capital he has—to the joint enterprise."

"The validity of 'labor shares,'" Dr. Walsh said, "is based on the contention that there is a difference between wages and dividends. The conception of capital should be extended to include that contribution of labor which is not compensated by wages. Wages are recompense for definite physical exertion measured in clock hours; they do not admit the laborer to a participation in the profits that result after the costs of production, of maintenance, of overhead and taxation have been met. The new wealth that is created by capital and labor jointly has a social as well as an individual aspect and best serves its ethical obligations by being more equitably distributed among its two co-creators. Corporations and employers adopting this constructive policy should be favored by reduced taxation."

"Capital with marvelous efficiency solved the secret of production," Dr. Walsh went on. "It must now solve the remaining problem of the distribution of both commodities and profit." Concluding, Dr. Walsh said:

"At bottom is distinctly a moral issue—and moral issues are not solved by legal enactments or economic planning unless these external controls are fortified by a changed attitude of the public conscience. Social betterment is a long laborious ascent to higher altitudes in the scale of values and the heart of humanity must first be prepared to the change. It is an organic growth which stems from the roots of character and rises steadily through channels of education until it flowers triumphantly into spiritual acceptance of human solidarity. Education plants, religion waters, government inspects and regulates, God alone gives

the increase. Social legislation has rarely succeeded when imposed as a penalty by fiat of government unaided by these other intangibles. In the divine economy men are saved individually, not collectively. God is patient and even Omnipotence does not destroy the free will of His handiwork, man. Only they will attempt it in social relationships who are arrogantly ignorant of human psychology, or else place too high an estimate on their own presumptive infallibility."

FOR some years the number of the lay men and women reciting parts of the Divine Office of the Church has been constantly increasing. At the suggestion of some of these, The Liturgical Press of St. John's Abbey, Collegeville, Minn., began organizing a few weeks ago a League

**Laiety Breviary League
Adds Impetus to the
Liturgical Movement**

of the Divine Office, composed of layfolk who wish to join with others in the daily recitation of some or all of the Divine Office. The purpose of the league is to encourage layfolk to pray with the Church. The Divine Office expresses the mind of Christ as the Church officially expresses this mind in her daily prayer. Hence the member of Christ who prays daily with the Church is constantly steeping his own mind more and more in the mind of Christ. Those who become members of the league will recite certain prayers of the Divine Office according to the type of membership which they undertake.

There are two kinds of membership—chapter (in groups of seven) and associate (individual). To each of the several members of a chapter is assigned a different one of the seven Day Hours for recitation during the week. After the lapse of a week the hours are shifted in such a way that in the course of seven weeks each member of a chapter will have recited all the Day Hours in succession. In that way a chapter as a whole is reciting all the Day Hours every day. For associate membership it is sufficient to recite one of the Day Hours every day without entering upon any arrangement with others. All members of the league will be included in the monthly solemn Mass that is offered up by the Community at St. John's Abbey for the intention of the Liturgical Apostolate.

Two special organizing centers for the League of the Divine Office have been established so far outside of St. John's Abbey—one of these in Brooklyn, N. Y.: The Approved Workmen, care of Eugene P. McSweeney, 2267 Crescent Street; and the other in New York City: care of Campion Propaganda Committee, 269 Avenue A. Detailed information as to the method of joining, direction of intention in reciting the prayers, and available booklet aids may be obtained by writing to either of the above addresses or to St. John's Abbey, Collegeville, Minn.

74TH CONGRESS— SECOND SESSION

IN the accompanying article the director of the N. C. W. C. Legal Department presents for the information of our readers a resume of enactments by the recently adjourned Congress, together with certain developments and discussions during the session.

By William F. Montavon, K.S.G.

THE second session of the Seventy-fourth Congress is notable for neither the volume nor the importance of legislative measures enacted. Outstanding in the record of the session is the discussion of taxation and public finance and that discussion probably will prove to be more important in its implications than in its immediate effects. Under present conditions funds in the form of undistributed surplus to be used for industrial expansion are taken from the purchasing power of the wage earner and the consumer under a system of low wages and high prices. The tax on undistributed surplus which distinguishes the revenue act of 1936 from the revenue acts of earlier years is evidence that the New Deal seeks to wrest control in these matters from industrial management.

I. EDUCATION

Under the present administration the Federal Government has expanded the interest and activity of the United States in several different directions in the field of elementary education heretofore looked upon as of the exclusive jurisdiction of the several states. The Civilian Conservation Corps as the result of experimentation assumes more and more the character of an adventure in practical education. The office of director of Civilian Conservation Corps camp education has been established in the U. S. Department of the Interior. In field organization, state lines have not been adhered to. The army corps area is adopted as the standard field unit. There is an educational adviser for each corps area who acts under the Federal director, and reports to the corps area commander, a Federal officer. Each corps area is divided into educational districts for which there is an educational adviser appointed by the Federal director, and responsible to the corps area adviser. Approximately 400,000 boys, enrolled in the CCC, are receiving this practical education direct from the United States under the direction and supervision of officers of the United States and financed wholly by the United States. The evidence all points to the probability that the CCC in

some form will continue indefinitely as an activity of the United States to be expanded as future Congresses may provide.

The National Youth Administration, using Federal funds appropriated for relief, is financing part time employment for a large number of high school and college students. In administering this relief for needy students the National Youth Administration acts through its own state agents to whom it authorizes a notable measure of autonomy. Basic in the policy of the administration is the principle that aid given is not aid to any school or institution but aid to the pupil. The right of the pupil and of parents to select the school or institution they prefer is respected and in distributing Federal aid to students the National Youth Administration is showing no preference for tax supported institutions but is giving unbiased equal consideration to all students without regard to the school selected. It is useful to emphasize this characteristic of the policy adopted for the National Youth Administration. At an earlier session of this Congress an effort to embody this principle in a bill to provide funds for the relief of needy school districts was defeated.

Early in the present session of the Seventy-fourth Congress a bill was introduced to provide "vocational training and employment for youth between the ages of 16 and 25; to provide for full educational opportunities for high school, college, and post-graduate students, and for other purposes." At a hearing before the Senate Committee on Education and Labor the advocates of this legislative project frankly stated their own extreme views and purposes. The principle embodied in this bill was not repudiated by the National Youth Administration but the bill in its present form was referred to the U. S. Department of the Interior under which the Federal offices of education function and the Secretary of the Interior reported adversely on the project in its present form. The committee, finding that the bill did not have the support of educational authorities, decided not to report it to

the Senate. That the project was opposed at this time is no evidence that it will not be introduced, perhaps with modifications and more adequate support, in some future Congress.

The Works Progress Administration, in the management of Federal relief appropriations has provided employment for unemployed teachers. Teachers thus employed have been assigned in considerable numbers to rural schools. Others have been assigned to adult educational projects of a practical character.

The United States Commissioner of Education announced that relief funds would be used for the promotion of "Forum Centers for Civic Education Demonstrations." Considerable opposition was at once aroused. The danger that forums might become agencies for indoctrinating voters was pointed out. A group of nationally known educators meeting in the office of the commission announced on December 24, 1935, that 28 localities had been designated at suitable centers for demonstration of the forum project. On March 25, 1936, the number was reduced to ten counties, each in a different state. In making this announcement the Commissioner of Education said of the forums: "Policies and plans for their operation are determined by local school boards with the advice of citizens' advisory committees." There had been objections to the turning of this activity over to local school boards. The Commissioner met this objection by providing: "The selection of forum leaders and relief personnel is exclusively in the hands of local authorities. A citizens' advisory committee in each community is composed of representatives of various organizations such as parent-teachers' associations, business clubs, organized labor, Chambers of Commerce, veterans' organizations, church federations, parochial schools, representatives of city or state newspapers, and other civic and education groups." Public forums probably have a useful function to perform in the field of adult education. At best they are experimental. The use of Federal taxation to support them on a national scale gives rise to serious questions.

II. STATUTES ENACTED AFFECTING EDUCATION

Two statutes affecting education passed by both houses of Congress were approved by the President. Both refer to vocational education.

H. R. 8024 authorizes the Secretary of War to dispose of tools, machinery and mechanical equipment which are obsolete or no longer needed by the army by donating them "to such schools as he may select, for use in courses of vocational training and instruction."

H. R. 12120 provides for a further extension of the vocational education activities now administered by the National Office of Education.

In approving this bill the President, in a letter addressed to the author of the bill and released to the press from the White House, remarked: "So many

criticisms have been directed at the bill in its present state, however, that it seems to me advisable, before the act goes into effect on July 1, 1937, that a disinterested group review its provisions in relation to the experience of the Government under the existing program of Federal aid for vocational education, and the relation of such training to general education and to prevailing economic and social conditions."

An examination of the whole problem of the relation of the Government of the United States to local school authorities is possible under this reservation with which the President approved H. R. 12120 and it is to be expected that the "disinterested group" to be appointed by the President will prepare a comprehensive report suggesting important changes in the traditional attitude of the Federal Government in educational matters.

S. 4793. This bill, introduced by Senator Harrison during the closing hours of the session, was referred to the Committee on Education and Labor, and will be before the Senate when Congress convenes next January.

This bill would authorize allotments of Federal funds to states on the basis of total population, aged 5 to 20 years inclusive. The funds are to be used under state law for *public* education. The bill seeks to safeguard state jurisdiction, does not provide for a Federal Executive Department of Education, but places the accounting for the Federal funds under the direction of the United States Commissioner of Education.

In the discussion of this proposal the definition given to the word "public" as applied to education and schools is of supreme importance. The bill itself does not define "public." It is, therefore, probable that any definition given by a particular state, under the constitution and laws of that state, will satisfy the requirements of the Federal legislation. As generally applied to schools and education in the states, the term "public" should be interpreted as broad enough to embrace the parochial schools. The principle adopted by the National Youth Administration under which Federal aid is provided for the child, not for the school, and no child is discriminated against for reason of the school attended is a sound American principle, supported at least indirectly by the Supreme Court of the United States, notably in the Louisiana Text Book Case.

III. OTHER BILLS AFFECTING EDUCATION

H. R. 12624 proposed to earmark \$50,000,000 of relief funds for assistance to public elementary schools. This bill was not reported out by the Committee on Education. The relief act, as approved, earmarks \$85,500,000 for assistance to teachers and other professional persons.

S. 4429 proposed to "create an Executive Department of Education and Public Welfare." It is re-

ported that this bill had the support of an important group of public school authorities. Introduced late in the session, the Committee on Education and Labor to which it was referred by the Senate, held no open hearing for the consideration of the bill and no action was taken on it. This proposal will doubtless come up for extended discussion in the next Congress.

S. 4070 would provide for a joint committee of the two houses of Congress to investigate and report on "Education, Welfare, and Law." The proposed committee would have further authority to appoint a "temporary advisory board" of three members whose salary is not to be in excess of \$120,000. This bill grew out of an investigation of crime made by a special committee of the Senate of which the author is chairman. The committee proposed in the bill would have authority in preparing its report among other things: "to facilitate voluntary cooperation with Congress by churches, universities, colleges, public schools, non-profit organizations of professional men and women, philanthropic institutions, welfare institutions, research bodies, patriotic societies, non-profit-making service agencies and citizens." Though not clearly stated in the bill, it seems that the general subject of the proposed investigation was to have been the general subject of the relation of education to crime prevention and that the policy to be proposed by the committee if adopted would be administered by a permanent executive agency of the Federal Government. At a hearing before the Committee on Education and Labor it developed that the bill had the approval of the chairman of a committee of the American Council on Education but not of the council as a whole. Further than the discussion of the bill in a brief hearing, no action was taken.

An attempt to repeal legislation which prohibits the teaching of Communism in the public schools of the District of Columbia was the subject of animated debate which resulted in no action.

IV. SOCIAL SECURITY

Confusion during the closing days of the first session of the Seventy-fourth Congress prevented the enactment of any appropriation for the Social Security Board authorized by a statute that had been enacted earlier during the session. The present session remedied this defect and the Social Security Board has rapidly expanded its activities, and has established 12 regional offices throughout the country. The regional directors will head staffs which will represent in the various regions the Social Security Board in the administration of the public assistance, unemployment compensation, and Federal old age benefit provisions of the Social Security Act.

This activity of the Federal Government grew out of a recommendation sent to Congress in a special message from the President on June 8, 1934, in which

he said: "Among our objectives, I plan the security of the men, women and children of the Nation first. . . . These things constitute a right which belongs to every individual and every family willing to work."

On the second anniversary of the date of that message, June 9, 1936, the Social Security Board issued a progress report making the following announcements: 31 states have approved plans for old-age assistance. 20 states have approved plans for aid to the blind. 18 states have approved plans for aid to dependent children. 11 states have approved plans for unemployment compensation.

In the social security program as originally contemplated by the administration, there was included some form of insurance against sickness. Much time has been given to research but as yet no health insurance bill has been introduced with the approval of the Social Security Board.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has issued detailed regulations covering the collection of income and excise taxes on payrolls levied by the Social Security Act. Under the act, employment under an employer who is engaged *exclusively* and not for private profit in religious, charitable, education, etc., activities is not employment within the purview of the Social Security Act and the employer and employed are exempt from the taxes levied by that act. Employers believing themselves exempt may obtain recognition of their exempt status from the Collector of Internal Revenue.

H. R. 9680 and S. 3475 are identical bills, the purpose of which, as stated in the title of the bill, is to provide for the establishment of a nation-wide system of social insurance. The advocates of this bill point out the inadequacy of the Social Security Act and demand that all social insurance be a Federal activity, national in scope. "It is the obligation of government," the bill proclaims, "to insure every worker against loss of income due to unemployment, old age or other disability." The bill defines worker to include any person over the age of 18 years and under the age of 60 years. The bill would provide for Unemployment Insurance, Self-Employment Insurance, Disability Insurance, Maternity Insurance, Widows' and Mothers' Insurance, to be financed by the United States and managed by a commission of workers. The Committee of the Senate on Education and Labor devoted four days to the discussion of this bill. The bill was not reported either in the House or the Senate, but served to give expression to the dissatisfaction with the existing Social Security Act.

V. THE HOUSING ACT

Section 2 (a) of the National Housing Act which authorizes the Administration to insure financial institutions against loss resulting from loans secured by mort-

gage on real estate was extended for one year to April 1, 1937, and amended to include churches among its beneficiaries.

Two laws were enacted for the relief of property damaged by floods. Public Law No. 525 authorizes the Reconstruction Finance Corporation to make loans to owners whose property had been damaged by flood, tornado, etc., and includes among the beneficiaries hospitals, orphanages, colleges, schools, churches. The National Housing Act is amended to authorize the Administration to insure lenders against losses on loans for the repair of damage caused by flood, etc., in amounts not exceeding \$50,000 and includes among the beneficiaries hospitals, orphanages, colleges, schools, churches and other properties.

A general housing bill providing for cooperation of the Federal with State governments for slum clearance failed of enactment.

VI. LOBBYING

H. R. 11663 grew out of an investigation by a congressional committee of the activities of certain persons who opposed legislation to regulate public utilities. This bill would require every one seeking to influence Federal legislation to register before Congress and report certain information. In the closing days of the session the bill, having passed the Senate, was before the Rules Committee of the House of Representatives, when it was denounced as an undemocratic attempt to restrict the right of petition. The bill was not enacted.

VII. MOTION PICTURES

H. R. 6472 which proposed to prohibit so-called block booking was the subject of heated debate before congressional committees. Spokesmen of religious groups were not united in support of the bill which failed of enactment.

VIII. IMMIGRATION

Bills introduced in both houses early during the session sought to provide for a better enforcement of the deportation laws and at the same time authorize executive clemency in meritorious cases. Counter proposals were introduced which sought to make the deportation laws even more rigid. No law was enacted. In general there was pronounced antagonism toward any step that might lead to an increase in the number of aliens permitted to remain in the United States.

IX. BIRTH CONTROL

In addition to the usual bill to amend the criminal code prohibiting obscenity so as to exclude contraceptives from its effects, bills were before this session by which it was proposed to effect this purpose by interdiction. These bills would have distinguished between contraceptives and other obscenities and would have subjected the latter to a more effective prosecution.

This proposal had the support of postal authorities, but after consideration by the Committee on the Judiciary and the Committee on Post Offices in the House of Representatives was not reported out of committee.

X. VIRGIN ISLANDS

Two bills were introduced to provide a greater measure of autonomy and broaden the basis of popular suffrage in the Virgin Islands, one having the approval of the U. S. Department of the Interior, the other having been drafted in the Virgin Islands. The Interior Department bill would have endangered liberty of education and hampered the Catholic schools. A special committee of Virgin Islanders came to Washington to support their own bill and oppose that of the Interior Department. The Senate Committee on Territories and Island Possessions approved a compromise bill protecting the liberty of education in a manner acceptable to the Islanders and in this form the bill was enacted.

XI. PUERTO RICO

Bills were introduced to provide for the complete independence of Puerto Rico. On further consideration it was deemed more appropriate to have a congressional committee study the problem of Puerto Rico on the ground and prepare more adequate legislation for introduction at a later session.

XII. TAXATION

The Revenue Act of 1936: The Seventy-fourth Congress did the unusual thing of enacting a revenue act at each of its two sessions. The Revenue Act of 1935 had not gone into effect when the Revenue Act of 1936 was enacted. There has been great outcry against the disturbing effect of the debate and controversy which inevitably accompanies the enactment of a revenue act. Neither of the acts affects the tariff policy. To the apparent advantage of trade the negotiation of tariff rates has been placed under the jurisdiction of the Department of State.

Both revenue acts of the present Congress seek to subject the earnings of corporations to more effective higher rates of contribution. They have been denounced; particularly the levying of a tax on undistributed supplies has been denounced as an improper, harmful and unjustified interference with management. The additional revenue estimated to be produced by these laws will probably not be sufficient to meet the requirements of government, and additional revenue legislation is to be expected at the next session.

Although the discussion of revenue acts has been denounced as disturbing to business and harmful to recovery, the U. S. Department of Labor is able to report that for the third consecutive month the monthly figures of payrolls and employment in manufacturing and non-manufacturing industries (*Turn to page 23*)

ADDRESSES of ARCHBISHOP MITTY and MSGR. RYAN FEATURE SAN FRANCISCO MEETING of C.C.I.P.

"Let us realize that any religion is worthless unless it has its message for human beings in every phase of human life, and it is only when we bring the teachings of Christ to bear upon our people that we are going to have a lasting prosperity."—Archbishop Mitty.

STRESSING the Church's right to speak on economic abuses and stating that religion must touch all life, the Most Reverend John J. Mitty, Archbishop of San Francisco and member of the N. C. W. C. Administrative Board, delivered the principal address of the banquet which brought to a close the regional meeting of the Catholic Conference on Industrial Problems, held under His Excellency's auspices in San Francisco, June 8-9.

Widespread public interest in the conference was manifest by the large attendance at the various sessions and by extensive press notices and favorable editorial comment in the newspapers of the San Francisco area. Of particular interest also were the important addresses delivered by the Right Reverend Monsignor John A. Ryan, director of the N. C. W. C. Social Action Department before the Commonwealth Club of San Francisco and the conference sessions.

"If the Catholic Conference on Industrial Problems had done nothing more than bring us Msgr. John A. Ryan and his stirring Commonwealth Club address, it would have justified the two-day sessions that conclude tonight at the Palace Hotel," the San Francisco *Daily News* said in a glowing editorial tribute.

"This outstanding Catholic economist from the National Capital discussed current economic and political issues in relation to the teachings of Christianity and the Church, for which he is the most distinguished spokesman in the matter of economics, and left not the slightest doubt where he stands," the paper added. "We need more priests and ministers like Monsignor Ryan, with the clear vision to see the truth and the courage to speak it."

NOTING that "it has frequently been said that the Church has no right to interfere in industry," Archbishop Mitty said:

"The Church has a message. It has been taught by the infallible leaders of the Church, the Vicars of Christ, by Leo XIII and Pius XI. These documents of the popes give the official teaching of the Church; official principles given in these documents of the popes insist that they are not going out of their divinely appointed sphere when they give a teaching on social problems and the problems of industry. Because human life is a unit, we cannot put religion in one compartment and industry in another, and social amuse-

ments in another, and political and legislative in another. We are one human being. And the same fundamental principles should guide us, not only in our religious life, but they should also reach out and extend to our home life, to our social life, our industrial life, our political life. Because there is not a single thing in all the phases of human life that must not and should not be brought to the touchstone of fundamental religious belief and fundamental moral principle.

"The problems of industry touch on religious belief. We teach that man has certain God-given rights that no government, and no group of individuals, no corporations can take away. If industry tends to take them away, or if the social order tends to do it, then it is trespassing on God-given rights. If in industry people are not given a living wage, if they have to live under conditions that destroy morality, then we are touching upon moral principles. It is the duty of the Church to speak up in defense of the individual because of her duty as the teacher of mankind."

MONSIGNOR RYAN presented as "the principal and the indispensable legislative enactments" needed to end the menace of vast unemployment and to bring about genuine and well-balanced prosperity, the following: "a revived NRA and a 30-hour work week." "Anyone who disputes this proposition," he said, "should be required to propose an alternative measure which will go to the root of the matter. Pollyanna talk about restoring business confidence, expanding investments, making new inventions to provide new luxuries for the wealthy minority of the population, is not only futile but a mockery of human needs and human hopes."

Throughout the two-days' sessions the position of labor occupied the attention of a number of prominent speakers and particular interest attached to a paper presented by the Rt. Rev. Msgr. Michael F. Sullivan, Vicar General of the Diocese of Monterey-Fresno, who told of what happened three weeks ago in Fresno, which he said was "new in the practical relations between employers and employes." "You heard yesterday," Monsignor Sullivan said, "that wages are raised in three ways: by pressure from labor unions, by legislation such as minimum wage laws, or by labor scarcity. In Fresno three weeks ago, the (Turn to page 14)

MONTH *by* MONTH

CATHOLIC ACTION

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE

NATIONAL CATHOLIC WELFARE CONFERENCE

"We have grouped together, under the National Catholic Welfare Conference, the various agencies by which the cause of religion is furthered. Each of these, continuing its own special work in its chosen field, will now derive additional support through general cooperation."

—From the 1919 Pastoral Letter of the Archbishops and Bishops of the U. S.

N. C. W. C. Administrative Board

MOST REV. ARCHBISHOP EDWARD MOONEY, Bishop of Rochester, chairman of the Administrative Board and episcopal chairman of the Executive Department; MOST REV. JOHN B. PETERSON, Bishop of Manchester, vice chairman of the Administrative Board and episcopal chairman of the Department of Education; MOST REV. EDWIN V. O'HARA, Bishop of Great Falls, secretary of the Administrative Board, and episcopal chairman of the Department of Social Action; MOST REV. FRANCIS C. KELLEY, Bishop of Oklahoma City and Tulsa, treasurer of the Administrative Board; MOST REV. SAMUEL A. STITCH, Archbishop of Milwaukee, episcopal chairman of the Department of Catholic Action; MOST REV. JOSEPH F. RUMMEL, Archbishop of New Orleans, episcopal chairman of the Legal Department; MOST REV. HUGH C. BOYLE, Bishop of Pittsburgh, episcopal chairman of the Press Department; MOST REV. JOHN F. NOLL, Bishop of Fort Wayne, episcopal chairman of the Department of Lay Organizations; MOST REV. JOHN T. McNICHOLAS, O.P., Archbishop of Cincinnati, and MOST REV. JOHN J. MITTY, Archbishop of San Francisco.

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VERY REV. JOHN J. BURKE, C.S.P., S.T.D.
General Secretary

CHARLES A. McMAHON
Editor

Opinions expressed in articles published in this magazine are to be regarded as those of the respective contributors. They do not necessarily carry with them the formal approval of the Administrative Board, National Catholic Welfare Conference.

Dr. Foery to Represent N.C.W.C. At London Social Work Conference

THE Rev. Dr. Walter A. Foery, director of the Rochester Diocesan Agency of Catholic Charities, will go to London as the representative of the National Catholic Welfare Conference at the International Conference on Social Work to be held in the British Capital, July 12-18.

Dr. Foery is widely known in the field of social work. He is vice president of the Council of Social Agencies of Rochester, diocesan representative to the New York State Welfare Committee, and secretary of the Child Welfare Board of the Diocese of Rochester. He is pastor of the Church of the Holy Rosary in Rochester and director of the Columbus Civic Center.

Dr. Foery studied at St. Andrew's Preparatory Seminary and at St. Bernard's Seminary in the Diocese of Rochester, and, after making special studies in philosophy, received the Ph.D. degree in 1914. He received the Licentiate in Theology in 1916, and was ordained to the priesthood on June 10 the same year. He was assigned to the parish of Our Lady of Mt. Carmel in 1916, and became its pastor in

1920. He was named pastor of the Church of the Holy Rosary in 1932.

Father Duffy, C.P., to Begin Series of "Catholic Hour" Addresses Sunday, July 12

REV. ALFRED DUFFY, C.P., professor of homiletics at St. Michael's Monastery, Union City, N. J., is to begin a series of five addresses in the "Catholic Hour," Sunday, July 12, on the general subject of *The Poetry of Duty*.

Father Duffy has since his ordination in 1920 been active as a teacher, administrator, and preacher. He was superintendent of St. Michael's High School in Union City for two years; taught at Holy Cross Preparatory Seminary in Dunkirk for one year; served as a superior of St. Ann's Monastery, at Scranton, Pa., for three years; and during the years from 1929 to 1935, he preached missions and retreats in the eastern states and in Canada. At present he is professor of homiletics at St. Michael's Seminary, Union City, N. J.

The titles and dates of Father Duffy's talks are: July 12, "Providence": Specifications of Success; July 19, "Representative Authority": God in the Tribunal; July 26, "Asceticism": Duty as an Art; August 2, "Christ the Exemplar": God Dressed as Man; August 9, "Prayer": Visiting Home.

Fargo Rural Life Conference to Devote Full Day to Diocesan Rural Life Directors

REV. DR. EDGAR SCHMIEDELER, director of the Rural Life Bureau, N. C. W. C., announces that in line with the regional institute held at St. Louis last February, a special full day session for the directors of diocesan rural life bureaus will be held this year in conjunction with the annual meeting of the National Catholic Rural Life Conference at Fargo, N. Dak., scheduled for October 10-13, 1936. The first day, Saturday, October 10, will be given over to the directors' session.

Speakers are already being secured, mainly from among the diocesan directors, to discuss the following topics: "Working with Catholic Organizations"; "Working with Governmental Agencies"; "Catholic Rural Surveys"; "How the Urban Church Can Help the Rural Church"; "The St. Louis Rural Program"; "Looking up New Parishioners in Rural Districts"; "The Canadian Landward Movement"; "The Essay Contest"; "The Diocesan Director—His Preparation and Work"; "Planning Regional Institutes."

Confraternity's National Center Receiving Orders for Revised Vacation School Manual

ATTENTION is once more directed to the transfer of the religious vacation school work from the Rural Life Bureau, National Catholic Welfare Conference, to the National Center of the Confraternity of Christian Doctrine under the direction of the Rev. Dr. F. A. Walsh, O.S.B. The revised edition of the *Manual of Religious Vacation Schools* is being handled by the headquarters office of the National Center at 1312 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W., Washington, D. C., and should be ordered therefrom instead of through the Rural Life Bureau, N. C. W. C., long associated with the vacation school work.

Vacation schools are now found in practically every state of the union and in perhaps 100 dioceses. For several years the movement has also advanced rapidly in Canada. About 300,000 children were enrolled in some 6,000 religious vacation schools last year.

with the N. C. W. C.

N.C.W.C. Catholic Action Chart Installed as Part of World Press Exhibit

SEVERAL weeks ago, in response to a request of the U. S. Committee of the World Catholic Press Exhibition, the N. C. W. C. forwarded to Vatican City a chart explanatory of Catholic Action. The chart visualized the principal Catholic Action publications of the N. C. W. C., more than 15,000,000 copies of which have been distributed since the organization of the Conference in 1919. Prominently exhibited in the chart was the official organ of the N. C. W. C., CATHOLIC ACTION, and the official organs of the N. C. W. C. Lay Organizations—the *Monthly Message of the National Council of Catholic Women* to affiliated organizations and the *Monthly Bulletin of the National Council of Catholic Men*.

Another section of the chart called attention to the N. C. W. C. News Service, official Catholic press agency of the bishops in the United States, through which the aims, purposes and results of Catholic Action, as advocated by our Holy Father, are regularly relayed to 418 newspapers and periodicals published in the United States and seventeen other countries.

Writing recently from Maryknoll College, Rome, the Rev. Dr. Edward A. McGurkin, M.M., editor of the English Language Section of *Fide's Service* and representative of the U. S. Committee at Vatican City, stated: "If you have the good fortune to visit the Press Exhibition I know you will be proud of America's display. The room is very beautiful and deeply impressive, and we have heard many flattering comments on it. Congratulations to all those who had a part in making it a success."

Dr. McGurkin's impressions are borne out by Monsignor Enrico Pucci, Vatican City correspondent, N. C. W. C. News Service, who states that the U. S. exhibit has elicited warm commendation for its general attractiveness. "Some of its elements are among the best," states Monsignor Pucci, "if they are not themselves the best features in any exhibit in the whole exposition."

Catholic Hospital Association Head Expresses Appreciation of N.C.W.C. Help

IN HIS annual report at the twenty-first annual meeting of the Catholic Hospital Association held in Baltimore, Md., last month under the auspices of the Most Reverend Michael J. Curley, Archbishop of Baltimore, the Reverend Alphonse M. Schwitalla, S.J., president of the association, took occasion to express his appreciation of the support of the National Catholic Welfare Conference through the helpfulness of the Very Reverend John J. Burke, C.S.P., general secretary.

The influence of the association, Father Schwitalla said, is greater among professional organizations today than it has been at any time in its history. Evaluating the contributed services of the hospital sisters, Father Schwitalla said: "There are working in Catholic institutions approximately 18,000 sisters whose services are worth \$13,000,000 annually."

The Most Reverend John M. McNamara, Auxiliary Bishop of Baltimore, speaking to a congregation of 600 hospital sisters said in the course of his sermon, delivered in the historic Baltimore cathedral:

"Yours is a magnificent vocation. In the Name of Christ you offer to suffering the tears of compassion which are its due. Yours is a noble calling, for it demands a spirit of generosity and sacrifice characteristic only of noble souls. But may you never forget that it demands also that you see Christ in every patient, to the end that every patient may see Christ in you."

"The motto of this convention is 'Catholic Action in the Field of Health.' The fundamental purpose of Catholic Action is the conquest of souls for Christ. A willing and generous response to the appeal of the Holy Father for Catholic Action is your pledge, your assurance that the 800 hospitals which are your glory before men will be your crown before God."

Death of Mrs. Elmer B. Ardeeser Of the N.C.W.C. Press Department's Staff

DEATH has again called a member of the N. C. W. C. headquarters staff. Mrs. Elmer B. Ardeeser, in point of service the senior member of the N. C. W. C. Press Department and an employee of the Conference from its beginning, died at her home in Colmar Manor, Md., on June 5, following a long illness. Previously Mrs. Ardeeser was employed by the National Catholic War Council, predecessor of the Conference. She served during the last several years as head of the assembly and mailing section of the Press Department, her work being characterized by marked efficiency and a fine spirit of loyalty and devotion to duty.

A native of England, Mrs. Ardeeser was brought to the United States by her family when she was a young girl, and attended St. Patrick's School in Washington, D. C. She is survived by her husband and twin daughters.

May eternal rest be granted her and perpetual light shine upon her.

Death of Dr. Parker T. Moon Leader in Catholic Peace Association

IT IS with extreme regret that CATHOLIC ACTION chronicles the death, at the age of 44, in New York City, Thursday evening, June 11, of Dr. Parker Thomas Moon, professor of international relations at Columbia University and former president of the Catholic Association for International Peace.

Dr. Moon, who was a convert to Catholicism and attributed his conversion largely to his studies in history, was an ardent advocate of peaceful cooperation in international affairs, was actively interested in the Catholic Peace Movement in this country and did much to further its program through his lectures, writings and conferences. In addition to serving as president of the Catholic Association for International Peace for two successive terms, he was a member of its executive committee and chairman of its Committee on Economic Relations at the time of his death.

As chairman of the Committee on the Causes of International Enmity, he directed the C. A. I. P. study, "Causes of War," which has been widely used throughout the country. In cooperation with the Rt. Rev. Msgr. John A. Ryan, director of the N. C. W. C. Department of Social Action, and the Rev. R. A. McGowan, assistant director, and their committees in the C. A. I. P., he helped prepare the report, "International Economic Life." He was engaged on the preparation of a C. A. I. P. report at the time of his death.

SEE ANNOUNCEMENT ON PAGE 24

setting forth the availability at N. C. W. C. headquarters of pamphlet printings of eleven encyclicals of our Holy Father, Pope Pius XI. All printings are of uniform size (5¼ x 7½) and are priced as follows: Single copy, 10 cents; 50 copies, \$2.50; 100 copies, \$4.50; carriage extra. Complete folder of N. C. W. C. publications, listing more than 200 titles, will be sent free upon request.

San Francisco Meeting of C. C. I. P.—Continued from page 11

wages of agricultural labor were raised by a new method, social pressure.

“AS FAR as I know, it was the first instance of where Catholic, Protestant and Jewish clergy, 30 in all, united in a specific public protest against low wages paid by employers to employes. We protested in the public press against the 20 cents an hour rate set by the San Joaquin Agricultural Bureau, whose membership is made up of cotton planters, for cotton choppers. The results of this action were: intense public interest in the existing situation, favorable comment by the public and by labor, and a 25 to 50 per cent increase in wages, plus free living accommodations.

“What does this point to? The fact that organized social pressure, publicity and public opinion can be used to the same purpose elsewhere. And it opens up the discussion as to the possibility of forming a living wage league backed by all the churches and favorable organizations throughout the country, to use the same pressure everywhere, just as the Legion of Decency was formed to clean up the movies.

“One great factor in the success of that campaign was a continually active, permanent organization, and above all, it seems, the great amount of unfavorable publicity producers received, even more than the losses sustained at the box office. There is no doubt that people dread unfavorable publicity especially at home. It hurts human pride and for any firm to have its name paraded in the press as paying starvation wages, or handling such goods, would go a long way in correcting their abuses. Personally, I'm convinced that membership in this league built on the Legion of Decency plan would appeal to most everybody except sweat shop employers.”

NEWSPAPERS throughout the area not only reported the discussions at considerable length but based editorials on the different talks. One conservative daily said, following a particularly interesting session on the floor of the conference, that “the farm industry in general cannot escape a large share of the responsibility for the conditions that produced a fertile field for subversive agitators,” and added that “with cooperation, with sane leadership, the aim of which is economic and not revolutionary, the producers of California ought to be able to work out the admittedly difficult farm problem. In addition to the advantage of orderly harvesting, they will be contributing to the cure of a festering sore spot of social and political discontent.”

Among the speakers who addressed the conference, in addition to those already mentioned, were: John J. O'Connell, secretary-treasurer of the San Francisco Labor Council, who spoke on labor relations; Frederick

J. Koster, president of the American Barrell Co.; William R. Lowery, local attorney, who spoke on the encyclicals *Rerum Novarum* and *Quadragesimo Anno*; Rev. Joseph P. Mulkern, assistant director of Catholic Charities, Alameda County; Professor R. D. Calkins, of the Department of Economics, University of California; L. A. Ireland, secretary of the San Francisco Printers' Trade Association; R. A. Bronson, San Francisco attorney, who spoke on “The Encyclical and the Establishment of Occupational Groups;” Joseph Casey, organizer of the American Federation of Labor, whose topic was “Stabilization of Labor in Agriculture”; the Rev. Charles Philipps, director of the Rural Life Bureau, San Francisco; Fred Rivers, chairman of the Standards Committee of the California Cooperative Council; the Rev. Hugh A. Donohoe, professor of industrial ethics at St. Patrick's Seminary, who gave an analytical study of “Collective Bargaining and the Wagner Labor Disputes Act”; and Dr. Lynn T. White, Presbyterian professor of Christian Social Ethics in the San Francisco Theological Seminary, who spoke on cooperation in the field of industry.

MONSIGNOR RYAN addressed the conference on “The Encyclical and Organized Social Justice” and stated that “such reforms as social insurance; cheap credit for farmers; agricultural regulation; control of prices, wages, hours; collective bargaining; regulation of securities and holding companies; high taxes on income and inheritance; regulation of banking and credit, will have a real social benefit through achieving a better distribution of wealth.”

In addition to delivering the banquet address, Archbishop Mitty also delivered the opening remarks of the two-days' session. Among the many distinguished figures in attendance was Dr. J. E. Hagerty, dean of the School of Social Administration, Ohio State University, president of the C. C. I. P.

FATHER COX, S. J., URGES DECENCY LEGION IN HUMAN WELFARE FIELD

The founding of “another Legion of Decency to take an uncompromising stand in the field of human welfare,” was suggested by the Rev. Ignatius W. Cox, S. J., of Fordham University, chaplain and founder of the Federated Catholic Physicians' Guild, in an address at the recent Baltimore convention of the Catholic Hospital Association of America and Canada.

This legion, Father Cox said, would oppose the efforts of physicians favoring sterilization, various forms of birth control and euthanasia, medical supply houses dealing in contraceptives, and publishing houses selling such literature.

Father Cox and Dr. James J. Walsh are authors of the N. C. W. C. pamphlet—*What About Sterilization?*

THE C. P. A.

By Burke Walsh

at COLUMBUS

PARTICIPATING in the Silver Jubilee Convention of the Catholic Press Association held last month at Columbus, Ohio, were a number of the association's organizers including Bishop Hartley, host to the founding convention of the C. P. A. and most fittingly again host to the 1936 meeting. The present article, contributed by a headquarter's staff member of the *N. C. W. C. News Service*, presents an interesting retrospect by members active in the early days of the association and a call for cooperation in extending its work and influence by prominent Catholic journalists who have succeeded to the duties and responsibilities of the C. P. A. pioneers.

THE silver jubilee convention of the Catholic Press Association held in Columbus, Ohio, was in effect a brief pause in the formidable, continuing labors it has undertaken, to cast a backward glance at the trail it has traveled during the last 25 years. For the purpose of this survey, the association returned to the city of its birth.

Three bishops were among the speakers at this jubilee convention, at which it was made clear to the younger men in the field of American Catholic journalism that the tradition to which they are falling heir is a rich and honorable one. The center of interest, of course, was the Most Rev. James J. Hartley, Bishop of Columbus, whose hospitality and encouragement had much to do with the C. P. A. coming into existence in the Ohio Capital in 1911. Like Bishop Hartley, the Most Rev. Hugh C. Boyle, Bishop of Pittsburgh and episcopal chairman of the Press Department of the National Catholic Welfare Conference, attended regular sessions of the convention and also addressed the banquet meeting. The Most Rev. John F. Noll, Bishop of Fort Wayne, episcopal chairman of the Department of Lay Organization, N. C. W. C., and a founder of the C. P. A., also addressed the banquet session. The Very Rev. Dr. John J. Burke, C.S.P., general secretary of the National Catholic Welfare Conference and himself a prime mover in the organization of the Catholic Press Association, was a fourth speaker at the dinner. The other speaker was Joseph J. Quinn, editor of *The Southwest Courier* and retiring president of the C. P. A.

THE meeting was in effect only a pause, because the reminiscences were confined largely to the banquet session, and the remainder of the meeting was given to earnest grappling with problems confronting Catholic editors and publishers today. For example, the fight to rid the Catholic publications field of all the evils attendant upon the existence of dishonest subscription solicitors was pressed forward and reinvigorated; the problems of circulation-building were dis-

cussed from various different angles and many illuminating experiences in this field were exchanged between the delegates; ways and means of attracting a larger volume of advertising to Catholic publications were weighed, and matters of interest to the Catholic editor—both of the newspaper and the magazine—were brilliantly and profitably debated. Moreover, the association made public the awards in a number of competitions sponsored during the year under its Literary Awards Foundation, elected new officers, and outlined some of its work for the coming year.

BISHOP HARTLEY was most cordial in welcoming back the association which he had such a large part in founding a quarter of a century ago. His Excellency confined his remarks to a few brief words on each occasion, but they were more than ample to recall the historic scene of 25 years ago, to reflect the Bishop's interest in the C. P. A. during the intervening years, and to voice his hearty solicitude for the comfort and happiness of the delegates on their silver jubilee visit.

Bishop Hartley raised interest and enthusiasm to a very high point at the very beginning of the convention, when he was able to read messages conveying the tender paternal interest of His Holiness Pope Pius XI and imparting a highly instructive message from His Excellency, the Most Rev. Amleto Giovanni Cicognani, Apostolic Delegate to the United States.

The note which characterized the reminiscences was sounded by Bishop Boyle when he told the delegates and guests that, in the midst of congratulatory voices, "we salute the dead, too, who in their day and generation embodied and expressed to their contemporaries the aims and purpose of the association as you express them to yours." "These dead men," the Bishop added, "made their contribution to whatever worth the association has for you and you make a return to them by whatever enrichment you contribute for the benefit of your successors."

Bishop Noll contributed an interesting address, when,

in response to numerous requests, he outlined the background that gave rise to the inauguration of *Our Sunday Visitor*, of which he is founder and editor. Bishop Noll expressed the belief that he remembered "more vividly than any other person here present the state of mind of Catholic and non-Catholic America at the time" the Catholic Press Association was formed. "It was," he said, "the state of mind which called *Our Sunday Visitor* into being the next year. Were the *Menace* still alive it too would be observing its silver jubilee this year."

FATHER BURKE, who said he spoke "in a reminiscent way of our earliest days," and that "the most enduring memory" he holds of 25 years ago and the first convention of the C. P. A. "are the words and leadership, then given, of His Excellency, the Most Rev. James J. Hartley, Bishop of Columbus." Among the founders of the Association to whom he said are due a special word of appreciation, Father Burke listed Monsignor Peter Blessing, of Providence, "who sent out the invitations by which we gathered here in Columbus"; Bishop Francis W. Howard, of Covington, Ky.; Bishop Noll; Father Cotter, of Ironton; Father Doyle, a Paulist; James T. Carroll, editor of *The Catholic Columbian*, Columbus; William King, editor of the *Buffalo Catholic Union and Times*; Dr. Thomas P. Hart, editor of *The Catholic Telegraph*, Cincinnati; Father Mag-nell; Charles Jaegle, of Pittsburgh; Claude M. Becker, of *The Brooklyn Tablet*; and Nicholas Gonner, founder of the *Catholic Daily Tribune*, Dubuque. Father Burke also paid tribute to the memory of Justin McGrath, founder of the *N. C. W. C. News Service*, and lauded the work of its present director, Frank A. Hall.

"The News Service of the National Catholic Welfare Conference was created," Father Burke said, "and established by the bishops and is sustained by them and by your support, for your service. Your journals are its mouthpiece; your publications are its part, are the agency by which what it gathers and distributes is made known to the Catholic and the non-Catholic people of the United States.

"We who helped to establish the Catholic Press Association thought that we saw a great opportunity, and I suppose we were right, but you who are laboring today and are carrying the Catholic Press Association to such success see a far greater opportunity, and with far more helpful means to fulfill it.

"THE Catholic press of our country should not only take advantage of that full news service and all that it brings, but we should bring home, or endeavor to bring home, to our people that accuracy in reporting of Catholic news, and interest in that news, is of supreme importance to them.

"Talk as we may about the success we have met with, the subscriptions to the Catholic papers of this coun-

try are not at all what might be expected when we think of the vast numbers of our Catholic people in the United States. The secular press does not report to any full extent the Catholic news of the world. Therefore, our Catholic papers should report it. I think we might bring home also to our people the practical value of reading the news attentively, for is it not our great sin, and one of the sins of the secular press, that by headings they compress the news; emphasize one point unduly? Such headings lead us, always so hurried, to be satisfied with impressions that may be misleading.

"We do not learn the news by reading the headings. Have not our Catholic papers a particular mission in asking their readers for a little more use of the mind: a little more attention to the substance of the news and its effect upon this or that part of our present day history? To lead our people to think and to ponder and to bring home to themselves—that also is the function of the journalists.

"The *N. C. W. C. News Service* was founded particularly for the benefit of diocesan papers. We must seek to promote the diocesan paper as far as lies in our power. With all the state, the national and the international news that is so interesting, we must not neglect the parish, the diocesan news, for in parish and diocese, the events and the duties and the obligations thereof, are rooted the fidelities not only of the young but also of the mature and the aged. We will never serve well in other fields unless we have served faithfully in these.

"THE diocesan paper has, therefore, a distinct, a very high and a great mission. The Catholic press should, of course, not only report the news but, as His Excellency Bishop Hartley has said tonight, interpret it. The Catholic press should aid in making our Catholic people Catholic-minded. It should expound Catholic doctrine and the application of that doctrine to the world of today. The Catholic press may well impress our Catholic people, and even help to inspire them with this truth—that our Catholic faith has its own full, positive mission, extending into every activity of life—individual and social. . . ."

"I rejoice," Father Burke said, "That I was one of the founders twenty-five years ago. We who founded the C. P. A. then built something of a foundation. We have handed over the further task to you, younger and more capable. In your hands the present and immediate future rests. May your years in that service be long. May your strength be sustained and the fruits that you draw from it be greater and greater. May you, the officers and members of the Catholic Press Association, through service and devoted work, add glory to our Blessed Lord, glory to His Church, and help to the peace and prosperity of our country."

Mr. Quinn said the "history of our association" is "twenty-five years of progress through the fire of adversity and the swelling flood of (Turn to page 19)

WIDESPREAD INTEREST in LABOR ENCYCLICALS

LAST month we published under the title, "Nation-wide Response to Labor Encyclicals," a resume of the tribute paid to the "On the Condition of Labor" and the "Forty Years After—Reconstructing the Social Order" encyclicals of Popes Leo XIII and Pius XI in connection with the general observance in May of these two famous pronouncements. Herewith, we add to the record further evidence of Catholic interest in and response to the program of the N. C. W. C.'s Social Action Department calling for the study, discussion, and application of the principles set forth in these notable documents.

By

Catherine Schaefer,
Of the Headquarters Staff,
N.C.W.C. Social Action
Department

Groups affiliated with the National Council of Catholic Men and the National Council of Catholic Women have reported more special meetings and distribution of literature. Worthy of special mention was the annual convention of the Los Angeles Council of Catholic Women, May 16, at which the Rev. James J. Lyons, S.J., spoke in commemoration of the encyclicals'

anniversary; the quarterly meeting of the board of directors of the Rochester Diocesan Council, N. C. C. W., at Corning on May 23, at which the Rev. Michael B. Groden delivered an address on "The Message of the Encyclicals"; and the meeting, May 24, of the Mansfield Deanery of the Toledo Diocesan Council of Catholic Men, at which the Rev. Joseph Richter, M.S.C., discussed the labor encyclicals.

At the direction of His Eminence, Patrick Cardinal Hayes, sermons on the encyclicals in honor of their joint anniversary were preached in all Catholic churches of the Archdiocese of New York on Sunday, June 21. In most archdioceses and dioceses, sermons were preached on some Sunday during May.

Under the auspices of the Catholic Evidence Guild of Washington, the Rev. Ernest P. Ament, Ph.D., of the Catholic University, delivered a radio broadcast over station WOL on "Christian Principles and Social Reconstruction," in commemoration of the anniversary. Father Ament's doctoral dissertation, which has just been published by the Catholic University, is entitled "Industrial Recovery Legislation in the Light of Catholic Principles" and contains a good bibliography of Catholic social writings in several languages.

AT THE Wilmington, Del., Catholic Diocesan Alumni Association Communion Breakfast, May 17, the Very Rev. Michael J. McKeough, O. Praem., headmaster of Archmere, and the Rev. Herbert T. Rimlinger discussed various phases of the encyclical.

Late reports from colleges and schools strengthen the fact of widespread student activity during the commemoration. Of interest as a sidelight of the celebration at Rosary College, Chicago, was the distribution of a special prayer for social justice and charity, issued by Pope Leo XIII, January 19, 1889, and the pledging of students to do everything possible to promote social justice in their particular locality. The first Catholic Action Day to be held in St. Leo's School, Ridgeway, Pa., was devoted to the encyclicals. The observance included an evening meeting.

The conducting of forums and special free courses on Catholic social teaching by colleges has undoubtedly received an impetus through the encyclical celebration. The St. Francis Xavier School of Social Science in New York concluded its first session at the end of May. Over 100 students had registered for its free courses in the social sciences, which will be resumed next October. A manifestation of the deep interest in Catholic teaching is the special course on Catholic principles and theories of reconstruction to be opened next year to a select number of graduate students at St. John's University, Collegeville, Minn. Besides this, the students will be able to take an active part in the Institute for Social Study established last year by St. John's in cooperation with the Minnesota Branch of the Central Verein for the study of Catholic principles as contained in the encyclicals. The Institute for Social Study, in addition, held a series of lectures on Pope Pius' "Reconstructing the Social Order" in St. Paul during the past semester. The number of quantity orders for publications on the encyclicals to be used in the Catholic summer schools this summer is likewise encouraging.

ECHOES are still being heard of the May celebration in honor of the forty-fifth anniversary of Pope Leo XIII's Encyclical on "The Condition of Labor" (May 15, 1891) and the fifth anniversary of Pope Pius XI's "Reconstructing the Social Order" (May 15, 1931), which give encouraging evidence of the effects of the nation-wide observance.

The radio address given by Monsignor John A. Ryan, May 15, over a national hook-up of the NBC, entitled "The Message of the Encyclicals for America Today," has been published in pamphlet form by the Social Action Department, N. C. W. C., in response to the great demand for copies of the speech. Price, 10c.

The Holy Angels Catholic Action Club of Buffalo has published a booklet, entitled "Symposium on Papal Encyclicals of Leo XIII—1891, and Pius XI—1931," which contains 11 papers presented by members of the parish during the encyclicals' celebration. One of these represents a radio address delivered by Miss Marjorie Scholl over WBNY, Buffalo, May 27, on "Communism." Other contributions are as follows: "Leo XIII—The Man of Vision," by Margaret H. Getman; "Pope Leo XIII—Patron of Ecclesiastical Science," by Mary C. Hill; "Condition of Papacy at Leo's Election," by Bart A. Oddo; "Pope Leo XIII and the Vatican Library," by Charles W. Getman; "Leo XIII and Americanism," by Helen McGarrity; "The Dignity of Man," by Joseph F. Ryan; "The Honesty and Dignity of Labor," by Winifred I. Marien; "The Right of the Church to Interfere in the Labor Problem," by John F. Manning; "The Right of a Capitalist to a Fair Profit," by Madeline Carroll; and "Capital and Labor," by Helen K. Burns. The Rev. William J. Kelley, O.M.I., is director of the Catholic Action Club, and Rev. Francis E. Hill, O.M.I., assistant director.

IN ITS issue of June 22, 1936, the *Catholic Mind* reprints an article on "Social Reconstruction," by John A. Smith, attorney of Cleveland, which originally appeared in the *Catholic Universe Bulletin* as a part of the encyclicals' celebration sponsored by the Cleveland chapter of the National Catholic Alumni Federation.

The June issue of the *K. of C. Herald*, organ of the Buffalo Council No. 184, Knights of Columbus, was devoted to the papers delivered by members of the council at a symposium held in commemoration of the encyclicals' anniversary, May 25. This includes 10 studies. The Rev. William J. Kelley, O.M.I., who was also responsible for the Catholic Action Committee Symposium mentioned above, is worthy moderator of the council.

The *Indiana Catholic and Record*, organ of the Indianapolis Diocese, is printing serially the text of Pope Pius XI's Encyclical on "Reconstructing the Social Order," in addition to a special article on the encyclicals by the Rev. Fintan Walker, Ph.D. Other Catholic papers have continued the publication of special articles and addresses on the encyclicals.

14TH ANNUAL COMMENCEMENT EXERCISES *of the* NATIONAL CATHOLIC SCHOOL *of* SERVICE SOCIAL

RECALLING the spirit, inspiration, guidance and ideals of one of its founders, the Right Rev. Monsignor William J. Kerby, the National Catholic School of Social Service on June 9 held its fourteenth annual commencement and granted diplomas to 13 young women who have completed its course of study.

Graduation exercises followed the celebration of Mass and the giving of Benediction in the school chapel by His Excellency, the Most Rev. Amleto Giovanni Cicognani, Apostolic Delegate to the United States. Members of the Washington chapter of the Alumnae Association of the school joined with the graduates and student body in the renewal of the beautiful Act of Consecration for Social Workers, a prayer composed especially for the students of the school by the Very Rev. John J. Burke, C.S.P., S.T.D., general secretary of the National Catholic Welfare Conference and president of the school's board of trustees.

Briefly reviewing the accomplishments of the past year, Miss Agnes G. Regan, acting director of the school, presented, at the beginning of the exercises, over which Father Burke presided, interesting facts with regard to this year's enrollment numbering 50 students. Of this number, 46 were resident students. This fact of residence is counted as one of the "marks" of the school.

The geographical distribution of the student body proves interesting. Twenty states, Germany and China were represented in the enrollment. Ohio heads the list with nine, California a close second with eight. New York and Pennsylvania enrolled three each; District of Columbia, Iowa, Maine, Maryland, Washington and Wisconsin, two each; Alabama, Colorado, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Mississippi, Missouri, Nebraska, Nevada and West Virginia add one each to the procession. Thirty-six colleges and universities were represented in the enrollment.

The geographical distribution of alumnae is of interest. Alumnae of the school are working in 39 states and 11 foreign countries.

Scholarships held by different students include the Christine Parrott Donohue and Anna Clarke Hanna scholarships from San Francisco, Mary Gess Schrembs scholarship from Cleveland, Loretta Hines scholarship from Chicago and the Connecticut scholarship from the Diocese of Hartford.

The annual scholarships include those maintained by the Young Ladies Institute of the Pacific Coast, the St. Louis Archdiocesan Council of Catholic Women, Mrs. R. K. LeBlond of Cincinnati, the Most Rev. Karl J. Alter, Bishop of Toledo, and Mrs. Philip Brennan of Brooklyn. To these will be added during the coming year the scholarship in memory of Mrs. Teresa Molamphy, of Pittsburgh.

In reading to the graduates a message of greeting and well wishes from Miss Katherine R. Williams of Milwaukee, president of the National Council of Catholic Women under whose auspices the school is maintained, announcement was also made of the establishment of a scholarship in honor of the Rev. Dr. Francis J. Haas.

Special attention was called to the notable contribution of the Daughters of Isabella who established the Queen Isabella Foundation three years ago. The endowment to this foundation to date amounts to \$40,000. Three members of the organization will be enrolled next year. In addition to the scholarships, a large number of students have been accepted on the loan scholarship basis. This plan, initiated by Bishop Alter, has made possible the professional training of 80 students since September 1, 1931. The experiment has been a success; the loans are being gradually re-paid. It would be a happy circumstance if

the maintenance fund could be increased so that even a larger number of students could be accepted on this basis.

A report of the contributions to the maintenance fund of the school showed \$11,694, contributed by the members of the National Council of Catholic Women, either as individuals or through diocesan and local groups. To the endowment fund, in addition to the \$20,000 received this year from the Queen Isabella Foundation: \$3,730 was received from the San Francisco Archdiocesan Council of Catholic Women to complete the Anna Clarke Hanna scholarship; \$1,000 from the a'Kempis Club, of New Jersey, for the scholarship already established; an addition of \$280, to the Hartford scholarship fund; and a contribution of \$200 from the Providence Diocesan Council of Catholic Women. A further detailed statement of the contributions to this fund will appear in a subsequent issue of this magazine.

Miss Regan also expressed the gratitude of the management of the school to the 15 public and private agencies in Washington and Baltimore which supply field work training and supervision for the students.

The graduates and their friends were especially pleased by the presence of Dr. Haas, who resigned as director of the school in October, 1935, to become rector of St. Francis Seminary, Milwaukee, Wis. In presenting Dr. Haas to the audience, Miss Regan paid tribute to the devoted service and genuine leadership that had marked his incumbency.

Dr. Haas pleaded with the graduates to remain loyal to the ideals and principles which the school had given them and invited them to add to the honor and esteem which the preceding alumnae have brought to their Alma Mater. He then presented the following candidates for the diploma and announced the position which each is accepting:

Mary Blaschke of LaCrosse, Wis. (Child Welfare Department, Diocesan Bureau of Social Service, Hartford, Conn.).

Lillian Damm of Elyria, Ohio (State Department of Public Welfare, Division of Charities of Ohio).

Catherine Flinn of Berkeley, Calif. (Little Children's Aid, San Francisco, Calif.).

Hermine Giroux of Winnemucca, Nev. (Child Welfare Division, Social Security Administration, Nev.).

Elynor Leary of San Francisco, Calif. (Social Service Department, Georgetown University Hospital, Washington, D. C.).

Marie Mann of Falls City, Neb. (Catholic Charities, Omaha, Neb.).

Mary McNamara of Washington, D. C. (The Washington Heart Association, Washington, D. C.).

Cecilia Pisula of Everson, Pa. (Catholic Charities, Pittsburgh, Pa.).

Gerome Rutkowski of Cleveland, Ohio (Catholic Charities, Canton, Ohio).

Helen Seeley of Springfield, Ill. (Juvenile Court of Sangamon County, Springfield, Ill.).

Anne Sweeney of Scranton, Pa. (Diocesan Bureau of Social Service, Hartford, Conn.).

Ruth O'Connell of Jamaica Plain, Mass. (Catholic Charitable Bureau, Boston, Mass.).

Geneva Wiser of Toledo, Ohio (Social Service Department, St. Joseph's Hospital, Baltimore, Md.).

The commencement address was delivered by the Right Reverend Monsignor Patrick J. McCormick, vice-rector of The Catholic University of America. Dr. McCormick expressed especial pleasure at speaking to this group of graduates because of the fact that they had been trained for a definite career, just as are those for the professions

f teacher, lawyer, physician. "You have undertaken a definite amount of instruction and training and know what is before you," he said. Pointing out that the graduates have been given all that this career demands— instructed with the Catholic ideal of social service constantly before them, and the fact that their knowledge will grow and their skill and ability improve as their work progresses, he continued:

"But I raise this question for your consideration: Will our ideals or ideal be affected? The social world in which you are to work has for ideals that are, strictly speaking, deals. We are content to establish certain standards. If we can get up to them and maintain them, we are satisfied. So we might say the world today has not an ideal in operation. Take any phase of life—political, educational, social—and inquire as to whether there is an ideal—you will agree that there is a body of standards—not a body of deals. We are content today if we can get human justice in business dealings, but that is not an ideal—that is a standard."

Telling the graduates that "if social standards are not Christian, they are not ideal," Msgr. McCormick warned them that they will find the world a place "where an ideal is looked upon as something romantic—something impractical. If the Catholic ideal of education is not practical," he continued, "then the whole system of Catholic education is a fallacy. But it is practical, because it comes from Him Who is the Way, the Truth and the Light. You are going to meet existing standards and they are going to be compared with yours. Are you going to permit what is the prevailing practice even though it is a good practice, to dictate to you what is the ideal? The world is not yet Christian and the social order in which you will move has yet to be converted," he added. "I think it behooves you to be thoroughly confident as you take up your work, not only in regard to technique of training but as to what your deals, ambitions and aspirations are."

Paying tribute to the reputation which the school has enjoyed through the medium of its graduates, Msgr. McCormick urged the group to "aim high—to get your inspiration from above. You will portray the Christian ideal by attempting to live it," he declared.

Miss Jane Hoey, director of the Public Assistance Division of the Social Security Board, impressed upon the graduates their responsibilities as representatives of a Catholic school of social work. Citing the lack of competent personnel that still exists in many public welfare departments, Miss Hoey urged the graduates not to be so busy with the details of their own jobs as to overlook the need for winning the community understanding and support of the important work in which they are engaged. Only in this way will the conviction grow that a very real skill is needed in dealing with human beings and their problems. She urged the graduates to see and understand the very important economic background to social work. There will be very much less case work, she said, if social workers can bring about a minimum wage enabling people to earn a decent livelihood.

In an inspiring address, Father Burke urged the graduates to be Christ-like in their own lives. The service school was founded, he said, to provide Catholic social workers with the capable technical training necessary for the proper carrying out of the specific duties of their profession, and also to give them inspiration that they may be "living examples of Christian principles."

"You are going forth to contribute something to the whole sum of life," Father Burke said, "and you are going forth with the knowledge that the Catholic Church has a very definite program. The Catholic Faith, its doctrinal teachings, its moral commandments and all that flows from them, provide a positive program which, if followed out will produce a greater and greater measure of justice to the individual, to the family and to the world. The Catholic Faith has that content, and it is the duty

of every Catholic to pronounce it, to live it and to exercise it before the whole world."

Pointing out that "we do not do our duty when we simply show what is evil," Father Burke emphasized for the graduates the fact that "we are obliged, as Christians, to do what is good." "When we condemn Communism," he said, "we do not by that act alone proclaim the positive truth of Christianity. In a positive program we must, as Catholics, be willing to voice our faith and to live up to any sacrifices it may require."

Father Burke said it is to him "a pitiable thing to hear non-Catholics, and some Catholics, speak of the encyclicals as something that we can take lightly." Stressing the character of encyclicals as most important pronouncements by the Popes on Christian principles which come to the world at times when it is badly in need of them, Father Burke told the graduates that "you cannot divorce the world from Christ; you cannot divorce human society from Christian doctrine; you cannot divorce yourselves from the Holy Father and the Christian principles which must guide and influence your work." He said that great and fruitful work had been done for the Church by those who have fearlessly preached the application of the encyclicals to the family and to human society.

Father Burke extended the thanks of the board of trustees to Dr. Haas, to the members of the faculty, to the Rt. Rev. Msgr. Joseph M. Corrigan, rector of the Catholic University; to Monsignor McCormick, to the Catholic University, and to others who have cooperated in and encouraged the work of the service school. He paid special tribute to Monsignor Kerby, of the Catholic University, saying that if he had not consented to undertake its direction in the beginning it would not have been possible to establish the service school.

At the conclusion of the exercises, those in attendance were the guests of the school at the traditional outdoor luncheon.

The commencement exercises were the climax of a week of activities honoring the senior students. These had included a picnic in Rock Creek Park, a banquet given by the Washington chapter of the Alumnae Association, the faculty dinner for the seniors, and a tea at the school on Sunday, June 7. The activities of the year closed on Wednesday, June 10, when the degree of master of arts was granted to Miss Blaschke, Miss Mann, Miss O'Connell, Miss Pisula, Miss Rutkowski, Miss Seeley, Miss Sweeney, Miss Wiser, and to Miss Rourke at the commencement exercises of the Catholic University. An alumna of the school, Sister M. Paulette Ulton, of the class of 1933, received the degree of Doctor of Philosophy at the same time.

THE C.P.A. AT COLUMBUS

(Continued from page 16)

materialism. . . . Ours is the duty to stand guard, to stand firm, even if we must stand alone."

Vincent de Paul Fitzpatrick, managing editor of *The Baltimore Catholic Review*, official organ of the Archdiocese of Baltimore, was elected president of the association. Bishop Hartley is permanent honorary president.

Other officers elected were: The Rev. J. W. De Pencier, O.S.M., vice president; Charles H. Ridder, treasurer; Joseph H. Meier, secretary; and Joseph J. Quinn, the Rev. Francis P. LeBuffe, S.J., business manager of *America*, and Dr. Charles P. Hart, of *The Catholic Telegraph*, members of the Executive Board. The Rev. James M. Gillis, C.S.P., Patrick J. Scanlan, and Richard Reid, were chosen members of the Literature Bureau; and A. J. Wey, general manager of the *Catholic Universe Bulletin*, Cleveland, the Rev. Charles J. Mullaly, S.J., editor of *The Messenger of the Sacred Heart*, and Charles Murphy, business manager of *The Catholic Review*, were named members of the Advertising Bureau. Upon taking office, Mr. Fitzpatrick named Father De Pencier, Benedict Elder, and Mr. Meier, to constitute the Circulation Vigilance Committee.

PLANS *for* N.C.C.W.'S NATIONAL CONVENTION EVOKE WIDE RESPONSE *in* SOUTHERN DIOCESES

THE dioceses of the South are busy preparing for the coming national convention of the N. C. C. W. to be held at Galveston, Texas, October 18-21.

From Galveston itself comes the message that Miss Williams' trip encouraged all. Although the weather is very warm down South at this time, the diocesan officers are visiting all the districts. "We cannot let the convention come unheralded."

"We were thrilled over the response we received in the small parishes and missions we visited. The women are starving for the help and inspiration the N. C. C. W. can give them," is another message.

"We hope to have the opportunity of telling you of the truly missionary work that is needed in our great state. We are convinced that work can be accomplished through the N. C. C. W."

The dioceses that have been organized longer have much to contribute to the convention. While the southern women are traveling under the hot sun, can we not be busy mobilizing out material, preparing it, so that we will have definite suggestions to contribute? Separate luncheons for different groups—study clubs, parent teacher associations, immigration and others, are being planned for the purpose of exchange of ideas, contribution to the general pool to help one another.

Plan now your contribution—your trip to Galveston, October 18-21.

BRIEF REPORTS *of* N.C.C.W. ACTIVITIES

ARCHDIOCESE OF MILWAUKEE

THE series of district meetings held throughout the Milwaukee Archdiocese at this time each year have been found an invaluable aid to the progress and development of the work of the council. Beginning at Fond du Lac on May 12, meetings have been held at Waukesha, Sheboygan, Janesville, Waupun, Lodi, and Milwaukee.

A similar program was followed at each of the meetings. Opening with Solemn High Mass at which two sermons, one "Mary Our Model," and the other "The Catholic Woman in the Community," were preached, the programs included the various phases of youth activities, in some instances dramatized by youth groups; report on the Father Haas Scholarship Fund of the National Catholic School of Social Service; discussion of plans for a pilgrimage to Holy Hill; suggestions for rural and other parish activities. Miss Katherine R. Williams, national president and president of the Milwaukee Archdiocesan Council of Catholic Women, spoke at each meeting about the activities of the National Council, stressing the affiliation of every parish and outlining plans for the forthcoming national convention in Galveston.

His Excellency, the Most Reverend Samuel A. Stritch, either addressed the meetings personally or sent his representative, Rt. Rev. Msgr. Joseph F. Barbian, to deliver his message on "Our 1936 Objectives."

DIOCESE OF LINCOLN

ONE HUNDRED AND SEVENTY-THREE women registered for the two-day convention of the Lincoln Diocesan Council of Catholic Women held in Lincoln, May 13 and 14. Miss Mary St. Martin, of Wahoo, succeeds Mrs. Mary E. Ohlheiser, of Lincoln, as diocesan president.

The Most Rev. Louis B. Kucera, Bishop of Lincoln, in an address at the banquet Wednesday evening, scored the critics of lay leadership in the social mission of the Church. "We are waging war on the depression and its many distressing consequences such as unemployment, crime, youthful delinquency, the apostasy of nations, the insolent defiance of the forces of irreligion, and the very general rejection of the supernatural," said His Excellency. He commended the Catholic women of the diocese for their wholehearted spirit of cooperation in the "Apostolate of the Hierarchy."

John W. Delehant, K.S.G., also a speaker at the banquet, stressed the necessity for Catholic interest in civic affairs.

One thousand two hundred and fifty members enrolled in 80 study clubs was reported by Mrs. W. A. Lennemann, the chairman. Mrs. J. W. Delehant, assisted by a Parent-Teacher group demonstrated a discussion meeting where the year's program on "Relation of Home to Character Formation" was outlined. The Youth Chairman, Mrs. J. E. Theobald, called particular attention to the splendid work of the 4-H clubs. Mrs. E. E. Hartz, of Roca, reported she had organized eight clubs with 123 members who are combining extension work from the college of agriculture and Christian Doctrine.

The aid given to underprivileged children through the Social Security Act was discussed by Mrs. Maud E. Nuquist, state head of the Child Welfare Bureau, who declared it would be a lasting part of the state's social welfare work.

The winners in an oratorical contest and an essay contest recently conducted by the Lincoln Diocesan Council were announced. Miss Maxine Marx won first honors in the former speaking on "Why Must We Maintain Our Catholic Schools," and Miss Catherine Backes, the latter on the subject of "Catholic Women in Catholic Action."

Mrs. Ohlheiser made an appeal for cooperation in the diocesan program and a better understanding of the work of both the diocesan and national councils.

ARCHDIOCESE OF SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA

"I FEEL how very important it is," said the Most Rev. John J. Mitty, Archbishop of San Francisco, at the annual convention of the Archdiocesan Council of Catholic Women held June 9, "to have all the various works which the National Council of Catholic Women is doing here in the archdiocese. We are realizing more and more the value of unity of purpose and unity of action; seeing beyond our own narrow limits, seeing something of the ultimate goal which cannot be attained otherwise. This ideal does not entail the sacrifice of autonomy on the part of the individual organizations, but rather it enables you to look upon your own work with a broader viewpoint, bringing out the possibilities of Catholic womanhood in this archdiocese in conjunction with the Catholic womanhood of the various other dioceses throughout the United States."

"It is my fond hope and desire that every women's organization in the archdiocese will ultimately be affiliated with the National Council of Catholic Women. Then we

shall have a 100 per cent Catholic activity on the part of our different organizations."

"Last year, when attending the Lake-Mendocino County Council, it was most gratifying to find the large group of women who came long distances and made great sacrifices to be there, with their spirit of enthusiasm and zeal and their desire to be affiliated with the other Catholic organizations throughout the archdiocese. The enthusiasm evidenced at that meeting I cherish very much and through that spirit which is being brought to the various sections of the archdiocese, it is certain that a great deal can be accomplished for God, and Church and Country."

Explaining the series of revolutions which have preceded the economic revolution now taking place, the Rev. Hugh A. Donohue stated that a moral reconstruction must be coupled with the application of legislative and economic measures to bring order out of the present chaos. "There appears to be a clear command for Catholics to reform their personal lives, and also to do everything possible to effect economic reorganization in keeping with Christian principles. This conclusion does not appear to be foreign to encyclical teaching, and at least it can well serve for a topic of discussion."

The program included a panel discussion at which Miss Anna Bresette, field secretary of the Social Action Department N. C. W. C., presided and the participants were all alumnae of the National Catholic School of Social Service.

The council expressed appreciation to Mrs. John J. O'Toole, retiring president, for her untiring zeal and unselfish leadership in the work of the council. Miss Margaret McGuire was elected president for the coming year.

ARCHDIOCESE OF SANTE FE, NEW MEXICO

INTERESTING reports of meetings throughout the archdiocese have been received. The Most Rev. Thomas K. Gorman, Bishop of Reno, speaking at one of these, gave as qualification for each member participating in Catholic Action, that of being a practical Catholic whose chief interest should be the upbringing of all children who come under her influence in the love and fear of God.

At a quarterly meeting of the board of the Santa Fe Archdiocesan Council of Catholic Women, the various district presidents told of the active participation of their groups in Catholic Action.

Santa Fe district stresses charity work. This represents a great item when you think of the many poor Spanish missions in Santa Fe. The Confraternity of Christian Doctrine has been advancing in the various parishes and missions with remarkable success as shown in the large first Holy Communion classes.

In Albuquerque, pre-school catechism classes are held every Sunday morning—"a class of 30 tiny tots eager to learn and say their prayers." The women have also been distributing magazines among the sick at tubercular sanatoria as well as to county and city jails.

Raton district stresses catechism classes. The Sisters of Mercy, who are working tirelessly in the establishment and organization of the Confraternity of Christian Doctrine, report a large attendance at the mining camp catechism schools.

At Las Vegas, 55 teachers are enrolled under the catechists to take care of 835 children in the catechism classes. The catechists also aid the sick and poor, going into the homes and taking a personal interest in them. "There are but few Catholic children in the public schools," is the report of Roswell.

Helping solve parish prob-

lems by rendering financial aid in the scattered missions and in the mining camps is the task of the women from Gallup.

Help in health problems will be one of the major undertakings of the newly formed Committee on Charity, under the leadership of Mrs. Walter Hull. "Free clinics established throughout the state under the sponsorship of my committee is my earnest desire." The committee has already contacted physicians.

DIOCESE OF LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA

"YOU represent the best in Catholic womanhood in this diocese, and to you has been confided the mighty task of directing the activities of the Catholic women in the diocese into useful and proper channels according to the mind of the Church," said the Most Rev. John J. Cantwell, Bishop of Los Angeles, in the opening address of the eleventh annual convention of the Los Angeles Diocesan Council of Catholic Women.

"This is God's work in which there are neither personal ambitions nor personal victories to be achieved, but a work in which Catholic women submerge their own personalities and dedicate their energies to a common cause—for the glory of Almighty God."

Institute sessions to review the year's work were held by the various groups, including altar societies, parent-teacher associations, industrial relations committee, organization leaders, religious education, immigration, study clubs and press.

In commemoration of the anniversary of the two encyclicals, *Rerum Novarum* and *Quadragesimo Anno*, a cable was sent to the Holy Father from the diocesan council. Under the direction of the Right Rev. Thomas J. O'Dwyer, diocesan chaplain, the members of the council will form study clubs for the purpose of acquiring a thorough knowledge of these two encyclicals.

ARCHDIOCESE OF ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI

THE thirteenth annual convention being held on the feast of Saint Achilleus, the name saint of our present Holy Father, the Council, at the suggestion of the Most Rev. John J. Glennon, Archbishop of St. Louis, sent a telegram of greeting to His Holiness.

"Your society is largely the creation of the teachings of our present Holy Father," said Archbishop Glennon in his address of welcome, "the great Pontiff of Catholic Action." His Excellency went on to describe the work of the council—the work of carrying out the "teaching of the Mystical Body of Christ, where all the members have their place, all the members have their work, all the members are united by bonds of that Mystical Body that binds them all with Christ, their Head."

"Despite the fact that there is variety—the great city parish having different problems from the parish in the country, the small town having problems different from the rural community, agriculture, home in the country, home in the city—there can be and is unity, unity in the purpose of our lives, unity in Christ who offered the supreme sacrifice for all."

"Become articulate. Publicize your actions. Do not be afraid to step forward," was the closing message.

A feature of the program sent out was a page devoted to duties of directors and another to answering questions often asked with regard to membership in the diocesan and national council.

The Rev. John J. Fisher outlined the "Canonization Ceremonies at St. Peter's, Rome." "The Values of Catholic Higher Education for Women" was discussed

THE SECOND YOUTH INSTITUTE

As this issue of CATHOLIC ACTION is being made ready for the press, the Second Youth Institute is in full swing at the National Catholic School of Social Service, 2400 Nineteenth Street, N. W., Washington, D. C. From the standpoint of attendance, scope of program, and distinguished speakers and helpful discussions, this year's institute met the highest hopes of its sponsors—the National Council of Catholic Women.

A resume of the program, activities and results of the sessions will appear in the August issue of CATHOLIC ACTION.

Usefulness of CATHOLIC ACTION Pointed Out at Youth Institute

KEEP abreast of all Catholic questions from the viewpoint of the Hierarchy itself. CATHOLIC ACTION, the magazine published under the auspices of the National Catholic Welfare Conference, the organization of the Hierarchy of the United States, will help you do that," said Miss Williams, president of the N.C.C.W., on the opening day of the Second Annual Youth Institute.

"Each of you has your own magazine for literature, for poetry, as I have; but when it comes to questions of our relation to the community, Catholic underlying principles and ramifications of different phases of Catholic life—inspiration, direction, enlightenment, teaching of any question that is currently important—I use CATHOLIC ACTION."

Miss Williams then leafed through the June issue of CATHOLIC ACTION, quoting headlines to show the wide variety of topics covered and quoting briefly from some of the most important articles.

Frequent notes of appreciation of CATHOLIC ACTION

by Miss Jane O'Donnell, a senior at Webster College. Miss Dorothy Willman of *The Queen's Work* spoke on "Youth—A Supernatural Power."

An "opportunity room" for children not able to respond to standardized classes is the contribution of Bailey Circle No. 170, Daughters of Isabella. The "opportunity room," established in 1933, has for its purpose the individual education of pupils who have dropped behind age-grade level because of irregular attendance, illness, environmental difficulties, slow mental development, or inferior mental ability.

Intelligence tests showed learning capacity. Standardized tests determined weaknesses in academic studies to be corrected. A sympathetic happy attitude of the teacher put the children in a new world where they were the center of interest. The enthusiastic, untiring efforts of the teacher made each child believe her to be there for him individually. The children responded by becoming more alert, more observant, by developing self-confidence and an interest in learning. Many of them resumed places in regular classes where they continued to be successful.

The fame of the room spread to other parishes, sixteen of which sent pupils, making the opening of a second room necessary.

DIOCESE OF DULUTH, MINNESOTA

"**S**TUDY CLUBS" was the topic of discussion at the last quarterly meeting of the Duluth Diocesan Council of Catholic Women.

The Rev. Dr. John Sholar, superintendent of schools in the Diocese of Duluth, stated that "The time is not far distant when formal education will begin at the cradle and end only at senility. More and more adults each year are continuing their studies through night schools, university extension courses or study clubs. We should fall in line with our study clubs, and do all in our power to make people more religious-minded."

Mrs. Forrest Jones of Virginia, diocesan chairman of study clubs, who was in charge of the session, urged a uniform program of study throughout the diocese for the coming year, and recommended as a subject "The Life of Christ," based on Abbe Fouard's text.

At the Solemn High Mass which opened the day's deliberations, the Rev. Andrew Crawford, of Hill City, spoke eloquently on the social encyclicals, emphasizing that on labor by Pope Leo XIII and the one on social reconstruction by Pope Pius XI. "The law of love applied to the relations of man would solve our social problems," he said.

Miss Rose Schmidt, of Ely, diocesan chairman on youth activities, was designated as a delegate to the Second Annual Youth Institute in Washington.

are received at N. C. C. W. headquarters. A recent subscriber writes: "I am in receipt of the magazine, and like it so much that I have passed it on to a friend." Two other recent comments are as follows: "Yours is indeed a most helpful magazine for priests and laity. To obtain such clear-cut, comprehensive synopses of public questions such as you furnish is of great value." "Even though I have to curtail on our magazine list I cannot be without CATHOLIC ACTION, the most essential publication to all Catholic women."

We of the N. C. C. W. are particularly appreciative because each month space has been devoted to activities of affiliated organizations. CATHOLIC ACTION has been a medium through which we could let one another know what each is doing, and it has been a source of encouragement.

"Our problems," writes one correspondent, "are so different from the other states. You have no idea how much it will mean to the ladies who have worked so faithfully in N. C. C. W. to see recognition in the national magazine."

DIOCESE OF BOISE, IDAHO

A SESSION held in conjunction with the Knights of Columbus, on the first day of the annual convention of the Diocesan Council of Catholic Women, was an innovation. At a joint banquet, which was attended by the Most Rev. Edward J. Kelly, Bishop of Boise; Governor C. Ben Ross; Mayor Hyatt, and other prominent citizens, dealt with the growth of Communism in the United States. Miss Miriam Marks, of the Confraternity of Christian Doctrine, told of the work of the National Catholic Welfare Conference.

At the afternoon session, prominent local men spoke on the subject of "Catholic Action and the Youth Movement." Miss Marks explained in detail the outline of the course for study clubs in the Boise Diocese for the coming season; the topic will be "The Life of Christ."

At the last session, the women heard Bishop Kelly narrate the unusual signs in things spiritual that are noticeable at this time, and what their meaning has been interpreted to be by many observers of these troublous times.

Mrs. H. C. McGonigal, of Blackfoot, was elected president for the coming year, and Blackfoot was the convention city selected for 1937. Because of illness, Mrs. F. C. Hummel, retiring president, was unable to attend, but the council paid tribute to her zeal and efficiency by naming her a delegate to the national convention to be held in Galveston.

MINNESOTA STATE COUNCIL OF CATHOLIC WOMEN

THE Most Rev. Francis M. Kelly, Bishop of Winona, speaking before the ninth annual spring conference of the Minnesota Council of Catholic Women, praised the council, declaring that it is widely known for its good work. The Confraternity of Christian Doctrine, just organized in the Winona Diocese, will be turned over to the council as one of its activities.

The right of every child to a Christian home was emphasized by the Rev. Louis O'Day, chancellor of the diocese. "Youth will follow its elders if the elders are willing to pay the price of Christianizing their homes, their schools and recreation and establishing the Christian environment which is the right of every child born into a Christian nation."

Mrs. Thomas P. Ryan, treasurer of the national council, accompanied Miss Katherine R. Williams, national president, and spoke on the National Catholic School of Social Service. Mrs. Ryan traced the beginnings of the school in the war period, the post-war activities and the demands to meet the exigencies of the present day.

The legislative work of the council was outlined by Mrs. Leo F. Murphy, Winona, state chairman of legislation. "The principal interest of the national council in legislation

has to do with bills introduced in various legislatures with the idea of making legal practices which are banned by the Church as being against the moral law, and with bills that might be discriminatory because of the changes they would make in educational setups."

WISCONSIN STATE COUNCIL OF CATHOLIC WOMEN

FROM a gathering of 15 at Madison in August, 1916, the Wisconsin State Council of Catholic Women has grown so that at its last convention, held in Eau Claire, there were 347 delegates—testimony to the words of Mrs. William Dowling, president: "It has been demonstrated that the gathering together of a group, similar in ideals, in our case Catholic ideals, will, of itself, stimulate and encourage to greater Catholic action."

That lay work is becoming increasingly important was stressed by the Right Rev. William R. Griffin, Auxiliary Bishop of LaCrosse, in the opening address of the convention. "The Church today has taken on new projects. Whereas one time the priest was occupied only with churchly duties, he is now in addition a doctor, lawyer, athletic director and serves in many other capacities. When our lay people join in the work attendant upon these new activities, I cannot tell you what great success will be achieved."

That strong units make a strong organization was the message of Miss Williams, national president. "We shall never be a great organization until every parish has its own groups working as one unit."

In "Acclimating Youth," Miss Mabel Mannix, dean of women, Marquette University, advocated the training of youth to stand on its own feet. Too long has the older generation been paving its way. What is needed is the actual organization of Catholic young women to the Catholic life through the emphasis of Catholic principles and the Catholic attitude toward life. Lecturing and serving as an example will do little good unless the approach from education is also utilized.

ARCHDIOCESE OF ST. PAUL, MINNESOTA

"I FEEL that any program for youth must be developed by the application of two essentials, sanity and sanctity," said the Most Rev. John G. Murray, Archbishop of St. Paul, in his address before the convention of the St. Paul Archdiocesan Council of Catholic Women. "Sanity—for it is nothing but the development of right reason in regard to the program of philosophy and the development of psychology that will enable the youth of the country to feel that there is not simply a haphazard opportunity given to them to find themselves, but that there is a very definite program laid down."

"The element of recreation must be emphasized, but not over-emphasized. No activity will be of value unless it is in harmony with the ideals of the Christian life as developed in the Christian home and the Christian school."

"Another element that must be considered in any program of youth must give concern to correct principles of sound ethics that lead to good citizenship and there must be development of self along the lines of character. . . . In any program of youth we must have a development of spiritual values, and that means a development of sanctity."

Miss Katherine R. Williams, our national president, who attended the St. Paul convention, urged parents "to be watchful not only of the movies which their children see, but of the radio programs to which they listen and the books, magazines and papers they read. . . . The home will be the saving of our Church, of our country, and of our educational system, and finally, our home will bring us to our God."

A greater sympathy and understanding of our young people was advocated by the Rev. Dr. Rudolph G. Bendas, St. Paul, diocesan director of the Confraternity of Christian Doctrine. "I do not think we can bring up our young people on a 'code of don'ts.' What we need to develop is a greater sympathy and a deeper understanding of our young people. We should learn to talk their language; we should try, too, to understand their viewpoint, for most of us are too far from them and our training for life was very different from theirs."

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have shown an upward trend which Secretary Perkins holds is unseasonal. During May, 1936, it is estimated that more than 88,000 workers were returned to employment, and the total number employed at the end of May, 1936, was 650,000 more than at the end of May, 1935.

XIII. CHAIN STORE BILL

The so-called Anti-Discrimination Act represents an attempt to bring within the reach of the individual store keeper at least some of the advantages enjoyed by his organized competitors. What will in the end be the effect of this legislation on store keepers and their business and their customers remains to be revealed by experience.

XIV. AGRICULTURE

The Supreme Court found the Agricultural Adjustment Act, enacted by the Seventy-third Congress, to be in conflict with the Constitution and therefore unlawful. The Congress at once met this situation by amending the Federal conservation law so as to provide remuneration for farmers who would cooperate in conserving and restoring soil fertility. The purpose at this time seems to be to ultimately place soil conservation under state jurisdiction with provision for Federal aid.

No adequate steps have yet been taken for the relief of tenant farmers. The rehabilitation work undertaken with relief funds has made progress and seems to point the way towards ultimate solution. The problem is one of vast proportions. It is estimated that occupants will have to be moved from approximately 30,000,000 acres of poor lands to more fertile tracks and the abandoned lands used for

grazing and forestation. The problem affects a large number of families who have become rooted to the soil where they have lived, and calls for enlightened administration of the highest order.

XV. NEUTRALITY

The Neutrality Act of 1935 was amended to remain in effect until May 1, 1937. As amended the act provides that when the President proclaims war to exist, it shall thereafter be unlawful to export arms, ammunitions or implements of war from any place in the United States, or its possessions, to any port of any belligerent state, or to any neutral port for transshipment thereto.

XVI. RURAL ELECTRIFICATION

The Norris-Rayburn Act authorizes loans for rural electrification and the furnishing of electrical energy to persons in rural districts. The act provides for a ten-year program of loans totaling \$410,000,000 to aid farm groups and private companies to provide rural areas with electricity.

XVII. RELIEF

Appropriation of \$1,425,000,000 is made, to supplement relief funds still available, to be used "in the discretion and under the direction of the President." The bill allots the funds to certain general classes of public works and includes \$156,750,000 for parks and other recreational facilities; \$128,250,000 for flood control and other conservation; \$85,500,000 for assistance to educational, professional and clerical persons; \$85,500,000 for women's projects; and \$71,250,000 for the National Youth Administration.

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